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No. 21,777 號柒拾柒百柒千壹萬式第 日貳拾月參辰戊 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 1st, 1928. 式拜禮 日壹月伍年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS		No. 2	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	10.40	1.15	2.30	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.30
Yauwalei	Dep.	6.49	8.14	8.39	9.19	10.09	10.49	1.24	2.39	3.09	4.39	5.54	7.39
Shatin	Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.31	10.21	11.01	1.36	2.51	3.21	4.51	6.06	7.41
Taipei	Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.45	10.35	11.15	1.50	3.05	3.35	5.05	6.20	7.55
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.00	10.50	11.30	2.05	3.20	3.50	5.20	6.35	8.00
Fanning	Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.10	11.00	11.40	2.15	3.30	4.00	5.30	6.45	8.10
Shinghai	Dep.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.25	11.15	11.55	2.30	3.45	4.15	5.45	7.00	8.25
Shamshui	Dep.	8.10	9.35	10.00	10.40	11.30	12.10	2.45	4.00	4.30	6.00	7.15	8.40
Canton	Arr.	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Canton	Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.30	—
Shamshui	Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	8.58	4.39	5.49	6.24	7.01	—	—
Shinghai	Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.42	11.12	11.42	9.05	4.46	5.56	6.31	7.08	—	—
Fanning	Dep.	7.30	8.16	10.47	11.17	11.47	9.10	4.50	6.00	6.35	—	—	—
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.57	11.27	11.57	9.20	4.54	6.04	6.39	—	—	—
Taipei	Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	11.31	12.01	9.24	5.04	6.14	6.49	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	11.44	12.14	9.29	5.09	6.19	6.54	—	—	—
Yauwalei	Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	11.58	12.28	9.34	5.14	6.24	6.59	—	—	—
Kowloon	Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.33	12.03	12.33	9.39	5.19	6.29	7.04	7.44	—	—

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Our London Letter.

"ALL FALL DOWN" NATIONAL.

THE GREATEST STEEPLE-
CHASE IN THE WORLD.

PRINCE HENRY'S NEW
TITLES.

BARON CULLODON; EARL OF
ULSTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 7th.

This year's Grand National will go down in racing history as the "All Fall Down" National. All the horses fell with the exception of one, *Tipperary Tim*, a rank outsider that was never mentioned in the betting, and started at 100 to 1. The race, the greatest steeplechase in the world, can be regarded as a farce or a tragedy, according to one's point of view. The fact is that the winner proved to be a "screw" ten years old, and "tubed"—that is, gone in the wind, the most serious defect a racehorse can have. This gelding was never heard of before outside small Tipperary meetings, and would never have fetched more than £200 at auction, and then only if there were a couple of people who wanted him.

The owner, Mr. Harold Kenyon, is a member of a big Manchester firm of chemical manufacturers, and very prominent in sporting circles. He says he entered the horse for the National simply because *Tipperary Tim* never fell in any race. The jockey who rode to victory is Mr. W. P. Dutton, who rides to hounds in Cheshire, and has not long been down from Cambridge. He is the son of a solicitor in Chester. Forty-two horses started, and fourteen fell or refused. Owing to heavy rain overnight the course was heavy, and in parts dangerous. *Tipperary Tim*, the only horse who kept on his feet, came in by himself, or to be strictly accurate, accompanied by a riderless horse that did not count. Then after an interval *Billy Barton*, the representative of America, who had the ill-luck to fall at the last fence when he was leading, passed the winning post very wearily and was placed second.

A Real Sporting Crowd.

We often hear criticisms of that part of the world that goes racing, but it says a good deal for the sportsmanship and the good humor of the scores of thousands of disappointed and disgusted people who saw *Tipperary Tim* win the National that they gave the despised outsider a rousing cheer as he passed the post. Nobody had backed him. Almost everybody had lost on the race, and yet so great and generous a cheer greeted his victory that one would have thought one of the favourites had won. A betting crowd in England must have its heart in the right place when it can applaud a gallant old horse that has dashed its fondest hopes with such unselfish enthusiasm. It is characteristically English.

I need scarcely say that the book-makers had a good day; after the race their faces glowed with satisfaction, for they had received an enormous amount of money, and had to pay out hardly anything. At that centre of betting in London, the Stadium Club, *Tipperary Tim* did not find a single backer. As a result *Billy Barton* was regarded as the winner for the purpose of paying out on the "Tote," and his lucky backers received 56 to 1, for a win, and 111 to 1 for a place.

The Duke of Gloucester.

The new titles conferred by the King on Prince Henry—Baron Cullodon; Earl of Ulster, and Duke of Gloucester—are in the nature of a birthday present. The announcement was made on the Prince's birthday, March 21st, when he was 22. Prince Henry will now be able to take his place in the House of Lords along his brothers, the Duke of Cornwall (the Prince of Wales) and the Duke of York. It is understood that he will be known as the Duke of Gloucester. This is by far the oldest of the three titles conferred upon him by the King, as it dates from the year 1233, when it was given to Thomas of Woodstock, a younger son of Edward the Third. The most famous of the Dukes of Gloucester was, of course, Richard Plantagenet, who, murdered the Princess in the Tower, and became Richard the Third. Held exclusively by the Royal Family, it was recreated in 1764 for William Henry, the brother of George the Third, and it became extinct in 1834.

(Continued on next column.)

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SEMI-HYPNOTISED AND PSYCHO-ANALYSED.

WHY DOCTOR WOULD NOT
SAY MAN WAS INSANE.

STRANGE MURDER TRIAL EVIDENCE.

Albert Edward Alexander Symmons, aged 34, fitter's mate, was charged at the Old Bailey with murdering his wife at Southend. Mr. Eustace Fulton, prosecuting, said that Symmons took his wife to a cinema. He returned to her mother's house and said his wife was found dead in the street with wounds in her head. Symmons afterwards stated that at his wife's request he gave her his knife. He then "heard a gurgling noise," and saw her fall.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the pathologist, expressed the opinion that the wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

Mr. Raphael, defending, said that five times in twenty hours after the tragedy Symmons made statements, and in every one he denied strenuously that he had any part in the offence, and contended that his wife had committed suicide.

Dr. Oglesby, of Harrow, a friend of Symmons, said that he had seen him last week suffering from neurasthenia which developed into obsessional insanity. "I knew it was obsessional," added the doctor, "so I semi-hypnotised and psycho-analysed him, and found it was something which he considered proved that his wife did not love him. Towards the end of November he became definitely insane."

Mr. Raphael: Why did you not certify him?—I won't certify anybody owing to the state of the law. I cannot afford £5,000.

Otherwise you would have certified him?—Yes, and he would have been out in two months cured.

Dr. Bronte, pathologist, said that he did not agree with Sir Bernard Spilsbury's statement. It was practically impossible for the dead woman's wound to have been self-inflicted. The trial was adjourned.

Scotland And Ulster.

The other titles have associations with Scotland and the North of Ireland. The barony of Cullodon is a modern creation, conferred on the first Duke of Cambridge in 1801. It lapsed when the last Duke died in 1904. Prince Henry bears it appropriately since his mother is descended from the Duke of Cambridge. The Earl of Ulster, dates from Plantagenet times, and has frequently become extinct. Its latest creation in modern times was in 1898, when it went to the late Duke of Edinburgh, and it lapsed with his death in 1900.

For Use When Travelling.

As is well known, these subsidiary Royal titles go by precedent. A member of the Royal Family always has one of them to choose from when travelling, and they are a very useful and necessary protection. The late King Edward the Seventh, when Prince of Wales, went under the title of Lord Cullodon when he travelled privately. It enabled him to go about like any nobleman and escape notice, which would have been impossible if he used his title as Prince of Wales.

There is a story about him in this connection that in the late seventies he was at Bonnburg, his favourite spot, under the title of Lord Cullodon. One day he was walking in the park with a lady, and by way of making conversation she said, "I saw a lot of luggage labelled Lord Cullodon, who is Lord Cullodon? I suppose he is one of Gladstone's new peers!" Afterwards when the Prince succeeded to the Throne as Edward the Seventh he used to travel incognito as the Earl of Ulster.

The last Duke of Gloucester married his first cousin, Princess Mary, the last surviving child of George the Third, and it is from her that the Christian names of the Queen and Princess Mary have been taken in family succession.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
(May 1st.)

St. Philip, and St. James' day.
Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Amie Laurie."
Band of 2nd K.O.S.B. at 9.30.
World Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."
Star Theatre: "The Manicure Girl."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
H.M.S. Titania dance Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Caledonia), 2.20 p.m.; Europe via Victoria, B.C., and Europe via Siberia (Pret. Te.), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.
(May 2nd.)

Hockey: Wanderers v. Punjabis, Marine ground, 5 p.m.
China Underwriters 4th annual meeting, noon.
Lecture at University by H.E. the Governor on "Elements in an analysis of Thought and its activities," 5 p.m.
Inspection by H.E. the Governor of Scouts, 4 p.m.
Annual Sports of Cheung Chau Government School.
Queen's Theatre: "The Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands."
World Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."
Star Theatre: "The Manicure Girl."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Alipore), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.
(May 3rd.)

Queen's Theatre: "The Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands."
World Theatre: "The White Rose."
Star Theatre: "Hell Bent for Heaven."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Friday.
(May 4th.)

Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Property Sale: China Auction Rooms, 3 p.m.
H.K.S.M.A. Sports King's Park.
Queen's Theatre: "The Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands."
World Theatre: "The White Rose."
Star Theatre: "Hell Bent for Heaven."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Sun Ning), 5 p.m.

Saturday.
(May 5th.)

Lawn Bowls Season starts.
4th Extra Race Meeting Happy Valley.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Queen's Theatre: "The Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands."
World Theatre: "The White Rose."
Star Theatre: "Hell Bent for Heaven."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Hosang).

Sunday.
(May 6th.)

Accasion of H.M. King George V. 1910.
Presentation of Colours to H.K. V.D.C. by H.E. the Governor.
Murray Parade ground, 9.30 a.m.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Queen's Theatre: "The Ring."
World Theatre: "Take It From Me."
Star Theatre: "The Thundering Herd."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

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One glass hot Milk
One tablespoonful of sugar.
A pinch of nutmeg
The yolk of an egg
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Dissolve sugar in hot water.

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[A.P. 15]

CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER FOR PERAK.

HARNESSING A MALAYAN RIVER.

DAM WHICH CREATES A 15-MILE LAKE.

One of the biggest water power schemes in the Far East is being undertaken in Malaya fifty miles up the Perak River. A huge dam, creating a lake fifteen miles long and three broad is to be constructed and the water thus collected will be used to drive three great turbines of 12,000 h.p. each.

The work is a great testimony to British belief, especially in the Malayan tin mining industry. The *Strait Times* gives the following account of the project.

At a time when the rubber slump is the main topic of conversation in Malaya it is refreshing to find one place in the country that is brimming with energy and optimism. That is Chenderoh, sixty miles up the Perak River, where British industrialists and investors are showing their faith in the future of the tin-mining industry and of Malaya as a whole by putting three and a half million pounds sterling into one of the biggest water-power schemes in the East.

Two years ago the Chenderoh site was nothing but virgin jungle. To-day it is a veritable town of wooden bungalows, offices, and coolie lines, with a population of sixty European engineers and three thousand coolies, and it owes its sudden rise to fame to the fact that here, alone among possible sites for a dam across the Perak River, the engineers found deep granite running right across the valley, down both sides and under the river-bed. That granite was wanted for foundations. The Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company are taking no chances with a river that twice in the last three decades has roared down in terrific flood and drowned out several hundred miles of territory, and the dam will be so solidly anchored in ten feet of granite that that, coupled with the manner of its design, it will render it immovable against the greatest flood that is likely to come down from Upper Perak in the future.

Three-Hundred Foot Masts.

Until recently the only access to Chenderoh was by river from Enggor, twelve miles downstream, but the company have now constructed six miles of road to connect them with the Grik road and thus with Kuala Kangsar. That road was an expensive proposition, partly because it had to be exceptionally strong to carry the heavy machinery that will be brought over it, and partly because it had to be kept above the level of the reservoir. When the visitor to Chenderoh emerges from the jungle clothing the slopes of the Perak River valley and sees the work in progress beneath him his attention is immediately caught by a lofty network of cables and girders suspended high above the river between steel masts. There are two pairs of these masts, some two hundred yards apart, and the higher pair run up three hundred feet. From one of the masts, about two hundred feet up, a fantastic steel chute, like the arm of a skeleton, runs out into space and connects with something that looks like a piece out of a giant's Meccano set, also suspended high in the air. Such is the layman's description of the equipment which enables the engineers to run liquid concrete to any point where it is required on the scene of operations.

Glimpse Of The Site.

Coming down to lower levels, a coffer dam is being built across half the river, the plan being to construct the dam in two sections, and a little distance downstream a suspension bridge is being thrown over the river to take materials from one side to the other.

Six hundred and forty feet long at its crest, sixty feet high, and eighty feet broad at the widest part of the base, the dam will be of the hollow type favoured by modern engineers. The contract price is a million pounds, and the contractors are Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Railton, the designers being a Swedish firm of engineers who are specialists in hydro-electric schemes and in the hollow type of dams.

The crest of the dam will be curved, and that curve is a matter of precise calculation, the idea being that if another great flood comes it will flow over the dam and down the slope on to the spill-way at the foot. It is the business of the designers to see that that curve is so drawn that the raging torrent will not tear away the concrete surface in its progress. All ordinary floods will be dealt with by opening two steel gates fifty-one feet wide by sixteen feet in the middle of the dam, which will release 60,000 cubic

feet of water a second, and prevent the level of the impounding reservoir from rising more than two feet except in very abnormal floods.

Giant Waterwheels.

It was at first intended that the powerhouse should be an integral part of the dam, but this was found to be undesirable, and the foundations of this structure are now being laid behind a coffer dam a little distance downstream. Huge pipes, wide enough to run a Singapore trolley bus through, will lead the water from the dam to the power installation of three turbine units, each developing 12,000 h.p., and a very pretty little problem in transportation will be involved in getting the three waterwheels, single steel castings weighing thirty tons each, from the railway at Kuala Kangsar to the site.

A Malayan Beauty Spot.

When the scheme is finished Chenderoh will become one of the beauty spots of Malaya. The dam will create a lake fifteen miles long by three wide at its widest point, and its shores, fringed with jungle, will be so indented that they will measure two hundred miles around. Nine hundred kampong dwellers will have to go elsewhere, and the problem of their settlement on other land is not an easy one for the Land Office to solve. A rubber estate will be cut nearly in two by the invading water, and its road, factory, and coolie lines will be submerged. Seven thousand acres of virgin jungle have to be felled and burned in twelve months, and that is believed to be the biggest single job of its kind ever tackled in this country. The lake will be suitable for sailing, rowing, and swimming, and it is likely to be a popular holiday resort in the future.

Power For The Mines.

And now for the practical aspect of the scheme. The dam will be finished in November, 1929, but current will be supplied in August of this year by a steam station—the biggest of its kind in the country—that the company are erecting at Malim Nawar, sixty miles to the south of Chenderoh. It is expected that that station will be employed to its full capacity as soon as it opens, and that the load will gradually increase to such an extent that fifty per cent. of the Chenderoh station's capacity will be required on the opening date. The main object of the scheme is, of course, to supply cheap power to the tin-mining industry of Perak, and that will be done by means of a network of substations and cables throughout an area of three thousand square miles comprising the districts of Kuala Kangsar, Kinta, part of Matang, Lower Perak, and Batang Padang.

Cables And Substations.

The main transmission cables, which will run south from the dam via Ipoh and Batu Gajah, will deliver the current to six substations, and from these substations secondary lines will run out to nine smaller substations located in the mining areas, the mines being served by tertiary lines running out from the latter stations. There will be one hundred and ten miles of primary cables and sixty miles of secondary cables, running along hundred-foot lanes and carried on seventy-foot steel towers, so that there is a somewhat complicated job of surveying and land acquisition to be done. The company have obtained the most modern plant and the best of technical advice with a view to keeping the price of current down to the minimum. Two great advantages of the scheme will be that the mines will no longer have to depend on wood fuel for their dredges, and that they will know what the cost of their power is going to be for some distance ahead, instead of paying prices for wood which fluctuate automatically as the price of tin goes up or down. It is also expected that some of the smaller Perak towns will take their power supply from the Company, and a subsidiary company called the Kinta Electrical Distribution Company has been formed to handle the problem of town lighting.

£7,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

HATTON GARDEN RAID.

THIEVES CUT INTO MASSIVE SAFE.

GAS CYLINDERS IN PACKING-CASES.

Jewellery valued at nearly £7,000 was stolen by safe-breakers from an office in Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.1, the heart of the diamond market of London, during a recent week-end.

The raid was carried out so leisurely and with such complete organisation that it was unmistakably the conception of a master craftsman.

At least four men, one a motor-car driver, took part in the robbery, because two stout packing-cases containing oxygen cylinders—left behind by the thieves—had to be carried upstairs from the street for the safe-cutting operations.

Apparently, so that they might not be stopped as suspected persons when they were leaving the building, the men also went away without a heavy leather bag in which their tools had been carried.

Some of the drilling instruments found in the office could only have been used by men who had been skillfully trained in oxy-acetylene welding.

Duplicate Key.

The premises of the firm which suffered the loss—Messrs. T. and A. Hirschfeld, manufacturing jewellers—occupy three upper floors, on each of which is a safe. The safes on the two top floors contained articles of comparatively small value, but the raiders devoted attention only to the one below which held the principal portion of the stock.

There is evidence that entry was made to the building on Saturday afternoon by means of a duplicate front-door key. For some days before a firm of sponge importers had been moving into the ground floor, and during that time many packing cases had been carried within.

When they arrived with the steel oxygen cylinders in boxes 3ft. 6in. long and 30in. deep and wide, the thieves took advantage of the fact that, in removing them from a motor-van, people in the vicinity would believe that their action was connected with the moving in of the sponge firm.

Window Escape Prepared.

It is believed that the thieves were on the premises during the greater part of the week-end, but not once were they disturbed. In case someone came in by the front entrance, however, they removed a window at the back of the offices so that they could escape in that direction.

It was not until 8 a.m. next day that the robbery was detected. About 250 diamond watches, diamond rings, diamond bracelets, and brooches, several chamois leather pouches containing loose diamonds, and nearly £100 in cash had been removed from the safe.

The loss was obvious from the empty jewellery pads and boxes strewn about the floor, but as the thieves had closed the safe while the metal they had burnt away was still hot and caused the mechanism to "seize," the police were unable to open it without the assistance of the makers.

A hole three inches in diameter had been bored exactly over the lock of the safe. As the safe is visible from the street, always with an electric light focussed on it during the hours of darkness, and as the radiation from the welding plant would certainly have been seen outside at night, it is surmised that the safe was opened in daylight, probably in stages on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

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is the call of those whose good taste enables them to appreciate, and prefer, an old, well-matured whisky.

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is supplied to the Ward-rooms and Messes of the Navy, Army and Air Force

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Buy a Bottle for the House.

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T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 3517.

[A.P. 15]

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 30TH, 1928.	
H.K. Bank	£1,802 1/2 nom.
Do London	£218 1/2 nom.
Chartered Bank	£21 1/2 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	£23 1/2 nom.
Do	£21 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£29 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank	£75 nom.
Canton Insurance	£850 buy, 840 sel.
Union Insurance	£389 buy, 341 sel.
North China Ins.	£11 1/2 nom.
Yankee Insurance	£4 1/2 buy.
China Underwriters	£215 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£215 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£760 buy.
Douglases	£40 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	£23 1/2 buy, 23 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tugs	£24 buy.
Indo-China (Pref.)	£32 buy.
Do (Def.)	£75 buy.
Shanghai Transports	£201 nom.
Waterworks	£201 nom.
Benguet	£21 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	£3 1/2 buy.
Langkat (combined)	£1 1/2 nom.
Do (single)	£1 1/2 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	£1 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£1 1/2 nom.
Ranb	£4 nom.
Tongk Mining	£178 nom.
H.K. & S. Wharves	£137 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	£43 buy.
China Providents	£50 buy, 6 sel.
Hongkong	£1 1/2 nom.
New Engineering	£1 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£1 1/2 nom.
Ewo Cottons	£1 1/2 nom.
Oriental Cottons	£1 1/2 nom.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	£1 1/2 nom.
Do (new)	£1 1/2 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£83 sel.
H.K. Lands	£84 sel.
Shanghai Lands	£140 buy.
Humphreys Estates	£144 nom.
H.K. Realties	£83 buy, 81 sel.
H.K. Tramways	£25.20 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	£141 buy.
Do (new)	£84 sel.
Star Ferris	£84 sel.
China Lights (old)	£13.15 buy, 13 sel.
Do (new)	£13.10 sel.
Do (1928 Lease)	—
H.K. Electric	£70 1/2 buy, 70 1/2 sel., 70 1/2 nom.

(Continued on next Column)

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 29th.

Paris	134.023
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.103
Berlin	20.4025
Copenhagen	18.191
Vienna	34.69
Helsingfors	183.95
Lisbon	2.5/64
Bucharest	780
Buenos Aires	47.13/16
Shanghai	9/7
Yokohama	1/11.5/16
New York	4.88.1/16
Geneva	25.323
Milan	92.675
Stockholm	18.10.3/16
Oslo	18.24
Prague	1843
Madrid	29.30
Athens	373 1/2
Rio	5.59/64
Bombay	1/5.31/32
Hong Kong	2/04
Silver (spot)	58.11/16
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

Macao Electric	£98 1/2 buy.
Telephones	£4.70 buy.
China Bonds	£1 1/2 buy.
Singapore Tractors	£11/9 nom.
China Sugars	£3.25 nom.
Malayan Sugars	£3.24 nom.
Canton Ties	£4 nom.
Cements (combined)	£10.40 sel.
Do (old)	£10.40 sel.
Do (new)	£12 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	£74 buy.
Do (new)	£33 nom.
United Ambers	£10 nom.
Fairy Farms	£32 1/2 nom.
Watsons	£14 buy.
Tier A Wings	£30.50 nom.
Fane Crawford	£32 buy.
Mackintoshes	£22 sel.
Singapore	£11 buy.
Wm. Powell	£3 sel.
H.K. Amusements	£29 sel.
H.K. Constructions	£14 nom.
S'hai. Indins. G.S. Bonds	£2 1/2 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	10 1/2 prem. nom.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST MODELS?

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AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS ARE NOW BEING EXHIBITED AND DEMONSTRATED AT

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Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your Baby Glaxo, and watch the difference after a few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS.



"So Healthy & Vigorous"

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist, writes:

"The use of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from languor, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind and a rapid restoration of the ability to plan and execute."

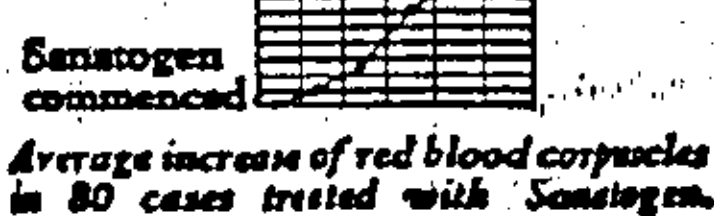
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the famous novelist, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It feeds the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the over-worked body and mind."

"And to think that a short time ago he was one of those nervous, plodding men of whom nobody takes much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now. He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood and nerves those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived. Scientific research has proved beyond doubt that Sanatogen increases the number of red blood cells enormously, viz. 80,000 per cmm. in one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight (figures supplied by one of the leading hospitals). And in the Medical Echo, of March 1924, a physician published the following graph:



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There is no Country in the World where Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cannot be obtained. Few products can lay claim to such wide distribution, and Bayer Tablets of Aspirin owe it to their unrivalled power of relieving pain. But their very excellence has given rise to a host of imitations. You can make sure of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin only by getting the original package with the Bayer Cross.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

SHANTUNG CONSTABLE AND VILLAGERS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

A Chinese who owns a vegetable garden at Po Chung and four of his assistants were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Wei-haiwei constable, No. D.183. A sixth man was charged with unlawful possession of a pine tree.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the master of the vegetable garden and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the other defendants.

A remand being agreed upon, Mr. Lo stated that it would help him and Mr. Russ if the Sergeant in charge of the case would outline the details.

Sergeant Hopkins, of the Aberdeen Police Station, stated that on Saturday afternoon two Wei-haiwei constables (D.183 and D.193) went by boat from Aberdeen to Po Chung, which is on the Stanley side and opposite to Apichau. On landing they saw the sixth defendant carrying a pine tree sapling. They arrested the man and as they were about to take him to the Police Station the other five defendants interfered. One of the constables managed to get away, but the other was seized by the defendants, who tied him up with ropes and took him over to Aberdeen, where they were met by other police on landing.

In reply to the Magistrate, the Sergeant said that the defendants were taking the constable to the Police Station to lay a complaint that the constable had caused trouble at their vegetable garden. The defendants were remanded until noon on Monday next, the first defendant being allowed bail of \$100 and the other four men of \$50. Bail of \$25 was granted for the sixth man.

HARD LABOUR FOR PASSING BAD NOTES.

The Chinese hawk, who was charged with tendering on different occasions two forged notes, to the Wing On Company was sentenced by Major C. Willson to three months' hard labour on each of the charges, the sentence to run consecutively. At the previous hearing the defendant stated that his mother gave him the forged notes, and the case was remanded pending the arrival of the defendant's mother. The mother has not, however, been traced by the police, and the Magistrate refused to accept his story. The defendant bought a gold wrist watch from the Wing On Company for which he tendered the first forged \$100 bank note of the Central Bank of China. The next day he again attempted to pass another \$100 bill but was arrested.

TEACHING AN APPRENTICE TO STEAL.

A Chinese youth employed as an apprentice at the Kowloon Motor Bus Company was charged with the larceny of accessories. Another man employed to supply water and gasoline to the vehicles was charged with receiving stolen property. The apprentice said that he was tempted to take the articles at the instigation of the other man, while the latter admitted the charge of receiving them.

It was stated that during the past six months spare parts ranging in value from \$200 to \$300 were lost each month. In April about \$150 worth was stolen and of this about \$83 worth was found in the elder defendant's house.

The manager of the company said that the youth was a hard worker and had been misled by the other man.

His Worship fined the apprentice \$50 and further ordered him to sign a bond for his future behaviour.

In sending the elder defendant to prison for four months, his Worship pointed out to him the seriousness of his offence in teaching the youth to steal.

A further appeal to the Magistrate on behalf of the youth resulted in the fine being reduced to \$30.

"CAT BURGLAR" CAUGHT.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese who was described as "a regular cat burglar" was charged with the theft of a gold wrist watch, a blanket and clothing from the first floor of No. 31, Nanking Street. The defendant had previously done six weeks' hard labour for a similar offence.

Inspector Fallon stated that the man scaled a wall, climbed the drain pipe, and entered the flat through a fan-light. A female occupant who was aroused at 2 o'clock in the morning saw the defendant making his escape by the way he came in. An hour later the defendant who was carrying the stolen goods was detained by a detective and the house from which the articles had been taken was traced.

Defendant was sentenced to five months' hard labour.

SUPREME COURT BAILIFFS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Lam Ming, Court Bailiff, and Lam Kat, Supreme Court Bailiff, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with extracting a bribe of \$5 from Chan Ping Sau, a chauffeur, who lives at No. 29, Yue Wah Street, Wanchai.

The case for the prosecution was that Li Kwai, the principal tenant of the flat was a debtor, and as the money was not forthcoming the lease Bailiff had made an order to seize any property at the flat as compensation. The two defendants were accordingly sent to collect it, but as the complainant was only a sub-tenant he refused to allow his belongings to be taken. He was, however, easily bluffed by the two defendants who said that if he would give them \$10 they would permit him to leave with his belongings. This was on Friday, the 27th instant, and on Saturday the bailiffs' men, who had been ordered to stay at the house as guards, were still threatening the complainant. Finally he consented to pay them \$5 and went to a garage in Wanchai to loan the money from a friend. The friend advised him to see the Police and an officer gave him five dollar notes, the numbers of which were taken. The complainant then returned to his flat in company of a European Sergeant, who stood on the landing where he could overhear the conversation of the defendants. The trap was successful and the defendants were arrested.

Lam Ming, the Court Bailiff, was found guilty of accepting the money from the complainant and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

There being still further evidence against the second defendant, Lam Kat, the Supreme Court bailiff, the case against him was adjourned until this morning.

SHOT IN THE LEG.

A shooting incident at No. 561, Nathan Road, was mentioned at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday in entering a charge of theft against a Chinese. It was stated that the man entered a house from the back yard and was attempting to get away with several blankets when a detective disabled him with a bullet in the leg.

In applying for a remand, Inspector Fallon stated that the defendant was still in hospital undergoing treatment for the wound. The case was accordingly adjourned until next Monday.

A FEMALE RETURNED DANISHEE.

The Kowloon Magistrate had before him yesterday for the first time a Chinese woman who had disobeyed an order of banishment. Four years ago the woman was banished from the Colony for ten years for a certain offence. His Worship passed sentence of eight months' hard labour.

FIGHT IN "SPRING GARDEN LANE."

Cheng Chak Nam, and a young boy, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon with assaulting and obstructing Lam Luen, a plain-clothes Chinese detective, in the course of his duty. Mr. P. P. Woodhouse, C.I.B., Deputy Superintendent of Police was for the prosecution and Mr. H. S. Law, appeared on behalf of the defendants and entered a plea of "not guilty."

He also filed a cross-summons against the Chinese detective for assault.

The detective giving evidence said that on the 24th instant he saw four boys playing football in Spring Garden Lane and went up and arrested one of them, the 2nd defendant. "The first defendant came up and questioned my authority, and said that if I didn't release the boy he would strike me. I refused and a fight ensued. The boy also assisted the defendant, and together they forced me into a house, No. 21. I then blew my police whistle and the boy ran out of the shop. While I was still struggling with the first defendant, an Indian constable came up and arrested the defendant. Nothing was broken during the fight, but while the defendant was being taken to the police station he called out to a woman in the house to break some glass. At the station I saw the young boy who assisted the first defendant in fighting me, and I also arrested him." When the defendants were being taken to the cells the first defendant made a dash to escape but fell against the cell door cutting his left eye.

The Indian constable then told the Court that he had just come off duty and was on his way to Spring Garden Lane when he heard the police whistle. He ran to the scene and saw a crowd around a house. The two defendants were struggling with the detective, and he pulled the first defendant away. He was told by the first defendant to arrest the Chinese detective. "As we were taking the first defendant to the Police Station," added witness, "I heard him shout to someone in the house to break something." The case was remanded.

RUMOURS AT TSINGTAO.

SUPPOSED FLIGHT OF FOREIGNERS.

MARSHAL FENG'S CAVALRY AND BANDITS.

TSINGTAO, April 29rd.
Last week was glorious season for the rumour-mongers and paper warriers, and by Saturday night everything had been lost by the North and triumphantly won by the South.

But yesterday (Sunday) was the merriest day Tsingtao has seen for a long time; for it seemed that very nearly the whole population of all nationalities turned out to visit the marvellously beautiful orchards of Japanese cherries that were in full bloom.

Foreigners Arrived.
It is true that the foreign population of Tsingtao have been warned by their consuls but certainly very few have as yet left that city for this port at least, Mr. Hagan of the Y.M.C.A. and family, Dr. Evans of the Medical school and family, Mrs. Hal Smith and children, Mr. Struthers and family, Mr. Koon and family, and possibly a few others have come out but I am informed by one of them that there are perhaps fifty American and British families that had not moved at the end of the week.

The biggest question of all is what has happened to Marshal Sun Chuan Fang in the Tsing district. It is impossible for those who know this general's ability to dispose of him by simply drawing a line through the place he is known to have held last week.

Feng's Cavalry Raid.

Putting all the known facts together it seems most probable that Feng Yu Hsiang's cavalry executed a very brilliant raid cutting the main line of the T.P.R. at or above Yenchowfu, and the branch line also nearer Tsingtao; that the Southerners took advantage of a bandit attack which was launched successfully against the east wing of the Northern army and made their way up the railway with practically no resistance.

Further to the east, there is no evidence at all as yet that Ichowfu has fallen; on the contrary there were at last reports preparations being made for a most vigorous defence. The reported advance along the seaboard from Haichow to Tsingtao may have started but has not yet got as far as half way. Southerners have been suspended on the Haichow run for some days but are still plying to Shihgie-so, which was in Northern hands on Saturday. A veteran traveller coming in from Kaomi was unable on the same day to hear anything of a southern advance.

Japanese Marines Landed.

A thousand Japanese marines are known to have landed; about half at Tsingtao and the other half at Tsinan. Five American destroyers are lying off the Bund here and other foreign vessels are in the inner harbour. The one disquieting feature of the whole situation is that Chang Chung Chang's troops have shown no disposition at all to resist the Southern advance. The latter have about reached the edge of the famine district and if they plod through it, they will certainly show a fortitude never exhibited in the sixteen years of the Republic.

BARON'S VILLA DRAMA.

VALET SHOT DEAD.

CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED.

GENEVA.
While Baron Hevesy, the Hungarian Minister accredited to the Legation of Geneva, was dining at a fashionable restaurant in Geneva, an extraordinary drama was taking place at his chateau some distance outside the town.

Baron Hevesy had in his employ a Hungarian valet named Szabo and an American chauffeur named John Coates, a man of colour, whose popularity appears to have excited the jealousy of the Hungarian. Last night, after dinner, Szabo is stated to have made some disparaging remarks to Coates, who followed him to his room to ask for an explanation.

At first Szabo refused to open the door, but, it is said, he suddenly rushed out and dealt Coates several murderous blows with a life-preserver.

Diplomat's Rush Home.
Half insensible, Coates staggered back to his room and obtained a revolver, with which, it is stated, he fired four times at Szabo, the second bullet entering the body near the heart.

Szabo managed to crawl downstairs to the housekeeper's room where he was attended by doctors. He died soon after reaching hospital.

When Baron Hevesy was informed of the left, his dinner and rushed home to give permission to the police to enter his house, which, as the residence of a diplomat, enjoys extra-territorial rights. Coates was arrested.

THRILLS & ROMANCE!

THE STIRRING story of a bonnie lass to whom love showed the way through the wild adventure of warring clans!

LILLAN GISH

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ANNIE LAURIE

With
NORMAN KERRY



Beautiful Lillian Gish again demonstrates, in a magnificent romance of love and warfare, her magic ability to touch the human heart!

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AT THE **QUEEN'S** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A DELIGHTFUL comedy of mistaken identity based on the big stage success!

JEAN HERSHOLT

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AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.- Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

THE COMEDY of a pretty manicure girl whose love for beautiful things leads her into all sorts of serious and laughable situations!

BEBE DANIELS

THE MANICURE GIRL

With
EDMUND BURNS AND HALE HAMILTON

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15 p.m.

FIBRE BOARD CARTONS

the modern and economical containers for all classes of merchandise.

ACME STEEL STRAPS

a fast and efficient method of re-inforcing fibre boxes, crates, bales, bundles and wood-boxes.

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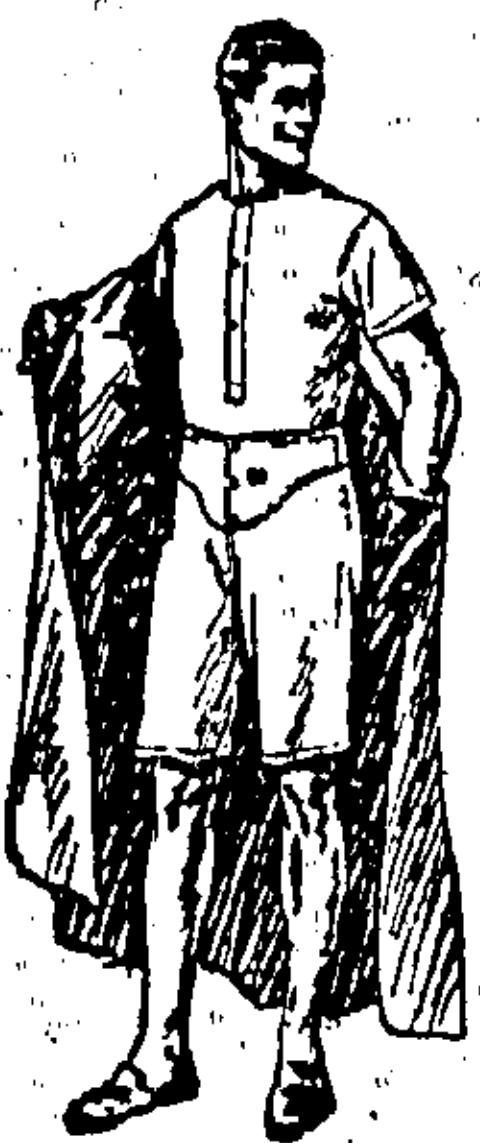
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Any garment made to order.

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[A-23]

PETTY OFFICER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

CHINESE KILLED AND CAR TOPPLED INTO HARBOUR.

SEQUEL TO DRIVE IN THE SMALL HOURS.

The charge of manslaughter against Chief Petty Officer W. G. Kelsey, of H.M.S. Ambrose, commenced yesterday at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and a jury.

The prisoner was alleged to have killed a Chinese in the early hours of March 25th while driving a public motor car along Connaught Road Central. The car eventually toppled over the Praya wall carrying with it the prisoner, and a naval stoker with him, the driver and an assistant.

According to the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution the prisoner drove the car at an excessive speed, and forced the driver to let him drive.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Acting Attorney-General, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the defence was in the hands of Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist.

The jury empanelled were Messrs. H. Goldenberg (foreman), A. A. Alves, J. McKelvie, J. E. Noronha, L. A. da Costa, D. S. Neilson, and E. Antonio.

Would Be Equally Guilty.

Before outlining his case, Mr. Fitzroy said that he would like first of all to deal with the question as to whether the deceased, Tam Tak Yuen, was actually hit by the car, or whether he jumped out of the way of a speeding car and sustained his injuries by falling down. The prisoner was equally guilty in either case. That point was established in law.

His Lordship said that he would prefer to hear the facts of the case first.

Case Outlined.

In outlining the case, Mr. Fitzroy said that in the early hours of March 25th, the prisoner and a stoker went up to a European Sergeant in West Point and said that they wanted to hire a motor car. The Sergeant took them to a car outside the Po Tak Wharf. They then drove to No. 2, Kee Cheong Road. Prisoner and his friend went into a house without paying the car hire. A fuki was sent up by the chauffeur to demand the fare. This man returned with instructions that the car was to be sent round again to take the prisoner and his friend home at 4 a.m.

Accordingly the car returned for them and was met by the prisoner and his friend at the mouth of Kee Cheong Street. Prisoner demonstrated to the driver that he understood the working of a car and asked to be allowed to drive. The chauffeur refused, whereupon the prisoner pulled him out of the car, and took the wheel himself.

The car was then driven along the waterfront at an excessive speed. This speed was maintained throughout the journey. When nearing Po Tak Wharf, a Chinese was seen coming out with a sack over his shoulder. Prisoner did not attempt to slow down nor did he swerve to avoid the man. The car got to within about 20 feet of the man, and seeing that the prisoner was driving straight toward the man, the chauffeur stretched out his hand and pulled the hand brake. It was, however, too late and the Chinese was knocked down. Immediately after the accident, prisoner swerved and in doing so the car went over the Praya Wall. The chauffeur swam back to shore and on reaching terra firma, he found that the defendant and his friend were walking away. He blew a police whistle and when a constable arrived, prisoner and his friend were detained. The injured man was found on the side of the road and taken to hospital, where he died.

Medical Evidence.

Medical evidence was then given by Dr. J. K. Craig of the Government Civil Hospital. He described the injuries of the deceased, and in reply to Mr. Fitzroy, he said that the injuries could have been caused by a motor car. It was also possible that the man might have fallen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheldon, Dr. Craig said that the external injuries sustained by the dead man were really of a slight nature.

Mr. Sheldon: They were not the kind of injuries you would have expected to find if he had been hit straight by a motor car travelling at a high speed?

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that the injuries were not consistent with the man being hit by the mudguard of a 7-seater Studebaker travelling at 40 miles an hour and, in falling, being struck on the head of the bumper?—No, I don't think that they were consistent with that.

Mr. Sheldon: Or the same car travelling at 30 miles an hour?—Well, I think there is little difference between 30 and 40 miles an hour.

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that quite obviously the injuries were not consistent with that speed?—I should have expected them to be more severe.

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that you would expect injuries to be more severe if the same car was being driven at 30 miles an hour?—Yes, I should expect more severe injuries.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that there was a pool of blood on the road, and asked witness whether there would be bleeding from any part of the body other than the head.

Witness replied that there would be sufficient bleeding to form what was termed a pool of blood.

Mr. Sheldon: Considering the injuries found at the post-mortem examination, was the man likely to have moved himself again after being knocked down?—It is possible.

Mr. Sheldon: Were his injuries such that he could have got up and walked along?—I don't think he could have done that with a fracture of the skull.

Mr. Sheldon: The injuries were consistent with the man having fallen or having been knocked down and fallen on his right side?—Yes.

And not consistent with his having received those injuries through falling on his left side?—Yes.

Replying to his Lordship, witness stated that if the mudguard had struck Tam Tak Yuen it must have been very lightly.

His Lordship: On the whole you think the man received his injuries by falling from some cause or another without having been struck by a car at all?—Yes.

His Lordship: Do you think the injuries consistent with his having fallen as he was walking slowly along or with his having made some movement to avoid anything?—I don't think the injuries were consistent with walking slowly. I think he made some effort.

His Lordship: That is having tried to jump out of the way?—Yes.

Quite Sober.

Wong Hoi Tung said that the prisoner had visited him on the morning in question. Prisoner and his friend appeared to be quite sober and while they were in his house, they shared a big bottle of beer between the three of them.

Driver's Evidence.

Chung Ping Hung, licensed driver of public car No. 313, gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement. He drove prisoner and his friend to a house in Kee Cheong Road. The prisoner on leaving the car refused to pay. Witness sent his assistant up to the house to demand for payment and his assistant came back with the instruction for the car to return for prisoner at 4 a.m.

He returned for the prisoner, who then demanded to drive the car. He refused and was then pulled off his seat into the road. Eventually the prisoner took the wheel and drove the car along the waterfront. Witness was sitting next to prisoner, his assistant and prisoner's friend were at the back.

The car was driven at an excessive speed, and when they came near to the Po Tak Wharf, witness saw a Chinese coming out with a sack over his shoulder. Prisoner made no attempt to avoid the man nor did he slow down. Instead he put his foot on the accelerator.

Witness put on the hand brake when he saw that the car was heading straight for the man. The car proceeded at the same speed even when the brake was on. The man was struck by the mudguard and the prisoner then swerved. He turned the car out in the direction of the harbour with the result that vehicle and occupants all had a wetting. He swam back to shore and found the prisoner and his friend walking away and singing as they went.

His Idea of Speed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheldon, witness said that he had been granted the licence only a week before the accident. Before that he was in Annam learning how to repair motor cars. Witness said he did not know English and all he knew was the terms "Hand brake and foot brake." He did not know the meaning of "Have got."

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that when you returned for the prisoner, he asked you "Can drive?" and you answered "Have licence?"—No.

Mr. Sheldon: Do you remember making a statement to Inspector Alexander?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: In that statement you told him that the car was going at about 25 to 30 m.p.h. at the time of the accident?—At the time when he questioned me, I said the car was travelling at 20 m.p.h.

Mr. Sheldon: How do you judge the speed of the car you were driving?—When I passed a row of houses and they disappeared from my sight quickly, I know that my car was going faster than the ordinary speed.

Answering further questions, witness admitted that he had a speedometer in his car but it was not working. He also could say definitely that he saw Tam struck by the car. It was the right side of the front bumper that struck the deceased. He also admitted that at the Police Court he said it was the mudguard which struck the deceased.

Mr. Sheldon: Was it true or not that he was hit by the mudguard?—The bumper struck him and not the side of the mudguard. It was done by the right side of the fender.

Mr. Sheldon: Then it was untrue when you said that it was the mudguard that knocked him down and the fender struck him on the head as he fell?—At the time I did not know how to state it clearly because the fender is ahead of the mudguard.

His Lordship: Well, anyhow, it was incorrect?—Yes, it was the fender. Witness added that while sitting in the left hand seat he could not see the right hand front of the bumper.

Mr. Sheldon: Well, how do you know that the man was hit by the right side of the bumper?—Because the bumper is ahead of any other part of the car.

Mr. Sheldon: You really did not see this man hit but you presumed he must have been hit by the bumper?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: You were warned rather severely by the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) were you not for telling lies in the Police Court?—Yes, the Magistrate warned me to tell the truth.

Witness was further questioned with regard to tyres. Mr. Sheldon then referred him to the fact that during the morning's hearing he had stated that the prisoner and his companion were walking away from the scene of the accident singing. "Now, why did you not mention that before?"

Witness replied he forgot whether he did mention it at the Police Court or not but "they were really hugging each other as they were walking along and singing. They had their arms round each other's shoulders."

Mr. Sheldon: You mean you saw them walking along supporting each other?—They had their arms round each other's shoulders.

Witness admitted that he knew the prisoner was injured when he arrived at the Police Station and added that the prisoner was not too seriously hurt to be unable to walk by himself as he only had a slight abrasion on his face.

Mr. Sheldon: It is a pity you did not understand what he said when he said "can drive?"—I did not understand what he meant then.

Cross-examined on the working of his car, witness said that both back wheels could be locked by the application of the foot brake but if the car was travelling fast the hand brake would not lock them. The wheels locked at the time of the accident when he (witness) put on the hand brake. When the wheels were locked the car would go straight on a dry day but might zig-zag on a wet day. Witness agreed that the prisoner was an expert driver.

Magistrate's Note.

Mr. Fitzroy drew his Lordship's attention to a part of the depositions containing a note made by the evidence of the licensed driver. Counsel said that in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that note ought not to have been made.

His Lordship remarked that he quite agreed and did not think it ought to have been made.

Mr. Fitzroy: I think I am right in drawing your Lordship's attention to it.

His Lordship agreed. He said there was a provision in the Civil Code which allowed a judge to make such a note but he did not think that a police magistrate should make any such notes when taking evidence.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that he himself had not called his Lordship's attention to the note but he thought that the prisoner was entitled to have it read to the jury or the burden of it explained to them.

Explaining the note to the jury his Lordship said it contained nothing against the prisoner and was, in fact, in his favour. They could, however, judge the demeanour of the witnesses for themselves.

Later his Lordship after referring to the Civil Code, said there was such power given to a judge of the Supreme Court.

The licensed driver's foki, who was riding in the car at the time of the accident, gave evidence with regard to the smash and said the car was being driven by the prisoner so fast that he (witness) put his head down.

Mr. Sheldon, before cross-examining, said the driver and the foki were the only two witnesses who had given evidence against the prisoner of any negligent driving. Counsel submitted that there was no evidence against the prisoner.

(Continued on next Column.)



There must be a Silver Lining

Here you have the always-welcome combination of a fox-trot and a waltz on the same record. Snappy vocal refrains tell you what they're all about. The music itself has that smoothness, spiced with tricky rhythms, that has made these two dance organizations become national favorites. There are four other very interesting records on this week's release. Come in and hear them all—soon!

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PAUL WHITEHEAD AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Away Down South In Heaven
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain THE VIRGINIANS
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Black and Blue Blues With Ukulele and Piano
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His Lordship remarked that the law was quite clear if there was any evidence at all and added that Mr. Sheldon could not say anything to that effect at that stage of the case.

Mr. Sheldon referred to witness's evidence in the Police Court when he said he had no idea of speed as he only drove round Happy Valley, which was reserved for learners, at not more than six miles an hour.

His Lordship: I wish there were more drivers like that in Hong Kong.

Answering his Lordship, witness said he did not put his head down when he was driving at about six miles an hour, and in reply to Mr. Sheldon, denied that he was going to sleep at the time of the accident. The case was adjourned until this morning.

CANTON AND JAPAN.

INDIGNATION AT SHANTUNG PRECAUTIONS.

BIG DEMONSTRATION ARRANGED FOR TO-DAY.

"NATIONALISTS ABLE TO AFFORD PROTECTION."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 30th.

Japan's despatch of troops to Shantung has caused great indignation among the people of Canton. The Provincial Kuomintang and the City Kuomintang have each sent out a circular denouncing "the wholly unjustifiable military action of the Japanese. Japan's action is extremely provocative and constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and justice. She is adhering to her 'gun boat' policy of the past. Last year she despatched troops to China, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property in China, but in reality to offer assistance to the militarists Chang Tso Lin and Chang Taung Chang, Wu Pei Fu and others. To-day she is doing exactly the same thing. There is absolutely no necessity whatever for Japanese troops in China, as the Nationalist Government is more than able to protect Japanese lives and property in China.

"The real purpose of Japan's military expedition to China is not so much the protection of the lives and property of her nationals here as to enlarge the Japanese Movement in China, to offer aid to Chang Tso Lin, Sun Chuan Fang and others, to prevent the unification of China under the Nationalist Government, to keep China in a state of constant turmoil, and to continue her 'gun boat' policy of intimidation. What Japan wants is to see a disunited China for her own exploitation. Her despatch of troops to Shantung is a direct encroachment upon the territorial integrity of China. No Japanese has lost his life on Nationalist soil. There might have been some shadowy reason for Japan's military expedition of last year, when Communist influence was rife. But now Communist influence has been eradicated and with the elimination of this lawless element in China, what need is there for Japan to despatch troops to China for the second time?"

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

The Provincial and the City Kuomintangs are planning to hold a big meeting in the Assembly Hall of the Headquarters of the Provincial Kuomintang near the East Parade Grounds. The meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. Special notices have been sent to various organizations, requesting them to send representatives to the gathering. The Canton Students Association, the labour guilds and certain merchant organizations have promised to send delegates.

It is hard to predict what will be the outcome of to-morrow's gathering. Many are of opinion that retaliatory measures will be adopted in the form of a nationwide boycott against the Japanese. Unless the Japanese Government immediately withdraws its troops from China, that an anti-Japanese movement may be fostered and carried out on an organized scale is the opinion of many people here.

AN OFFICIAL'S ANGER.

A member of the Publicity Committee of the Provincial Kuomintang told the representative of the Daily Press that Japan's despatch of troops to North China at this time is most unfortunate, as the Armies of the Nationalists are winning important battles everywhere. The Nationalist Armies have captured Taihan and are surrounding Tsinan, it is claimed. The consummation of the National Revolution and the unification of China is, therefore, not distant, the official added. Japan's course of action is a break on the advance of the Nationalists, he said.

Continuing, he said that the number of Japanese in Shantung is nearly 17,000, the great bulk of whom are in Tsingtao and Tsinan. The number of Japanese in Tsingtao is 11,200 and in Tsinan slightly over 2,300. The rest are distributed all over the province of Shantung. The Japanese Imperial Government has sent several thousands of troops at a cost of nearly three million dollars. "This action of the Japanese Government," he concluded, "causes indignation throughout the length and breadth of China."

WEST RIVER PROBLEMS.

SMUGGLING AND PIRACY.

CHINESE SEAMEN ASK REWARD FOR FIGHTING AGAINST PIRATES.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

Several interesting letters were read at the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, and the question as to whether a seaman could get compensation from the authorities in the event of his being wounded by pirates was discussed.

Reading from a letter addressed to the Chamber by the Chinese Seamen's Union, the Chairman, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, stated that all Chinese seamen had been asked by the Hong Kong Government to put up resistance in the event of a ship being pirated. The letter added a request that the Chamber should take the matter of compensation with the Hong Kong Government and ascertain whether any provision had been made in the way of reward to Chinese seamen and their relatives in case they were wounded or killed by pirates while showing night. They claimed that their lives would be quite safe if no attempt at resistance was made. If the Government of Hong Kong wanted them to fight against pirates would the Government be prepared to provide for them in the event of their being wounded or killed.

Mr. T. N. Chau said that that was a matter between ship owners and their crew and that the Hong Kong Government could not order ship owners one way or the other.

Smuggling Epidemic.

Mr. T. N. Chau, in his capacity as Chairman of the Hong Kong West River Steam Navigation Company, sent a letter to the Chamber asking them to petition to the Hong Kong Government, not to impose any punishment in the way of a fine on West River boat owners for smuggling done by the crew. The letter claimed that in all recent cases of smuggling, the offence was the work of *jokis* and that the owners were not aware of it. It was therefore very hard on the owners to have to take the blame.

Japanese Consul's Thanks.

Mr. Murakami, Japanese Consul General, has written a letter to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce thanking them for the hospitality and expression of goodwill shown to the Japanese Fleet on their recent visit. A vote of thanks was also returned to Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, the capable secretary of the Chamber for his services in respect of the Japanese visit.

Other Matters.

Other matters coming up for discussion, included a letter addressed to the Chamber by the Leather Workers' Union. They petitioned that the Chamber should intercede on their behalf to get their employers to increase their pay roll. Mr. Li Yau Tsun pointed out that he did not think that such a Union was in existence. He said that there could not be more than twenty or thirty men employed on this trade, and that since no address was given by the petitioners, he advised that the matter be shelved.

Money For The Chinese Faculty.

It will be remembered that Sir Shou Son Chow and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall have recently started raising funds for the founding of a Chinese Faculty in the Hong Kong University, and that many prominent local Chinese had promised substantial sums for the purpose.

At yesterday's meeting, Sir Shou Son Chow and Dr. Kotewall announced that they have appointed a committee of thirty-four, who will start their campaign for funds from to-morrow. They hoped that the Chinese will respond generously.

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers aboard the s.s. *President McKinley*, which arrived here on April 29th, were:—Mr. Carl Elkus, a business man of Yokohama, Japan on a business trip to Manila; Mr. O. L. Gray, an engineer with the Hammond Engineering Company en route to the Straits Settlements; Mr. Will Richards and Mr. Paul Stock, retired oil men on a big game hunt that will take them into Saigon and French Indo-China; Mr. P. B. Bhograj and Mr. G. J. Watumull, Indian Silk Merchants en route to India by the way of Hong Kong and Manila; Mr. Benjamin V. Bush, with the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester New York on a business trip to Manila, P.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Freider, who are connected with Freider & Sons of Cincinnati, Ohio on a business trip to Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hamilton, an engineer of San Jose, California en route to Manila; Dr. Francis J. Soule, a surgeon with the U.S. Geologic Survey, the department of Commerce, Manila, P.I.

MURDER OF MR. LEE HYSAN.

SHOT OUTSIDE CHINESE CLUB.

A SERIES OF THREATENING LETTERS.

ASSASSIN THROWS AWAY REVOLVER AND ESCAPES.

Mr. Lee Hysan, one of the leading members of the Chinese community in Hong Kong, was murdered yesterday at 3.15 p.m. at the entrance to the Yue Kee Club, 196, Wellington Street.

The news of Mr. Lee Hysan's death came as a great shock to his numerous friends, many of whom hurried to the scene and were beside the dead body within a short space of time.

Mr. Lee Hysan was shot three times from behind by his assailant, who was also a Chinese. The murderer made good his escape after throwing away his revolver. There were many persons in the street, but so far as was known no one made any attempt to give chase to the assassin.

There was a most pathetic scene on the arrival of Mrs. Lee Hysan and other members of his household. They were rushed to the place by motor cars from their home at Kennedy Road and immediately they saw the dead body a scene of great distress followed. Mrs. Lee Hysan was almost demented and had to be taken away by force from her husband's body. Other members of the murdered man's family arrived later.

The news of the assassination spread with astonishing rapidity and within a few minutes of the occurrence, a huge crowd had assembled in Wellington Street near the scene of the tragedy.

On The Yue Kee Club Staircase.

A *Daily Press* representative who arrived about a quarter of an hour after the murder, saw the body of Mr. Lee Hysan at the foot of the staircase leading to the Yue Kee Club. The dead man was dressed in a long Chinese gown of light blue silk and on his hip there was a small blood stain.

Enquiries revealed that Mr. Lee Hysan was shot three times from behind. One bullet penetrated just below the left shoulder and passed right through him. Another bullet found its mark just above the left hip and the other went through the right hip and embedded itself in the woodwork enclosing the stairs.

Mr. Lee Hysan was heard to cry out once "Save Life" after the third bullet struck him, but when help arrived he was lying with his face upwards and quite dead.

How The Assassin Escaped.

The murderer must have known Mr. Lee Hysan's movements quite well and had apparently waited for him in the vicinity of the Yue Kee Club. Mr. Lee Hysan had been in the habit of visiting the club at least once daily and had always gone there for his dinner.

Mr. Lee went there as usual yesterday. He arrived at the entrance of the club, which is in a side street behind Wellington Street and mounted safely five flights of steps. He then had to turn left to another flight leading to the Club which is on the third floor. It was just as he stepped on to the latter staircase that the assassin darted in and fired point blank from behind.

Three bullets were fired in rapid succession and the assassin then ran down a narrow alley on the right side of the Club's entrance throwing away his revolver as he ran.

The Location And Character Of The Club.

The Yue Kee Club is over the Man Shing Shoe Store at No. 196, Wellington Street, which runs parallel to Queen's Road Central. Entrance to the Club is from a back lane off Wellington Street. There are two ways to get to this lane, one way is to go to the Kau Yue Fong Theatre, and the other is through a small lane from Wellington Street. The opening of this lane is occupied by a shoe store through which there is a right of way.

The assailant after firing the three shots ran through the shoe store into Wellington Street. In the store there were a number of *jokis* and at that hour Wellington Street is always crowded. It was therefore exceedingly strange for the murderer to have made good his escape, for the blowing of whistles shows that people know something was wrong.

The Yue Kee Club was founded about thirty years and its members are mostly prominent Chinese businessmen. At the time of the murder there were about fifteen members in the Club.

The Police Arrive.

Immediately after the murder had passed through the shoe store, a police whistle was blown by one of the *jokis* employed at the Man Shing Store. An Indian constable came on the scene. Later Mr. P. J. Richards, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, Chief Detective Inspector Murphy, Inspectors Clarke, Murphy, Lang and the police official photographer arrived. They took the matter in hand and several photographs were at once taken of the locality and of the dead body which had not been moved.

Within half an hour of the occurrence, several Chinese plain clothes men dressed like coolies were mingling with the crowd on the chance of gaining information. Although the murderer has not been arrested, it is believed that it will be difficult for him to get out of the Colony. The Police having systematically spread a net for him

and all outgoing vessels and trains are being watched.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, also paid a visit to the scene of the murder at 3 p.m.

After the necessary photographs had been taken, the ambulance was sent for and the dead body was removed to the hospital soon after 3 p.m.

Friends And Relatives.

As already stated Mrs. Lee Hysan and other members of the household arrived at the Yue Kee Club shortly after the crime. The Police decided it was better for them to remain at home and the relatives were eventually persuaded to return.

Among the several friends who hurried to the scene were Messrs. Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, Ho Kai, J. K. Grose, J. A. Wong and Fung Chuk Lam (deceased's former manager of the Macao Opium Monopoly).

Mr. Lee Hysan's brothers, nephews, sons and daughters also arrived later. A small incident which showed that the late Mr. Lee Hysan was very much liked by his employees was the arrival of his two Indian watchmen. They came armed with heavy sticks hoping for an opportunity of revenging their master's death. When they were told that Mr. Lee Hysan was dead and that the murderer had escaped, they burst out crying like children.

The Late Mr. Lee Hysan.

The late Mr. Lee Hysan figured very prominently both among the European and Chinese communities. He was educated at Queen's College, and this year, he was elected President of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association. Since he left the school, Mr. Lee has done a great deal for his *alma mater* and also for the Old Boys' Association.

Mr. Lee Hysan started his career as a clerk to the Comptroller of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. He left shortly afterwards and was associated with Mr. Ma Chee Lung the head of the Yue Hing Opium Farm.

An extremely able business man Mr. Lee Hysan gradually built up a huge fortune and was largely responsible for opening up the eastern district of the City of Victoria. About a decade or so ago the area round Percival Street was bad alum but Mr. Lee saw that in the years to come houses in that area would be needed to cope with the increasing population. He bought a large tract of land in and around the vicinity, and Percival Street was made into a spacious road with large, well-constructed houses. It was only last year that Mr. Lee opened his palatial theatre there. He also bought up Jardine Hill, which is now known as Lee Garden. Here again the deceased showed his foresight and instead of building houses on the hill, he turned it into a pleasure ground. Lee Garden to-day is much appreciated by the Chinese and many Europeans also find it an excellent place to spend a free evening.

In addition to these properties, Mr. Lee also built a large block of houses at Lee Tung and Lee Garden Streets. His own residence is at No. 22, Kennedy Road, and just above his home is a block of European houses owned by him which are let out to the Yokohama Specie Bank's staff.

Mr. Lee Hysan was the father of six sons and six daughters. Two girls and two boys are at present in England where they are going through a University course. One of the deceased's sons, Mr. Richard Lee, was married here on February 25th to the fifth daughter of Mr. M. Wong. Recently Mr. Lee Hysan was engaged as defendant in a case of the Supreme Court which aroused much interest. It will be remembered that Mr. Lobo, an official of the Macao Opium Farm took an action against the deceased for libel. Judgment delivered was in deceased's favour.

(Continued on next column).

EUROPEAN IN TENANCY DISPUTE.

A MONTH'S NOTICE TO TERMINATE.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Mr. D. M. Browning of the Asiatic Petroleum Company appeared before the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Jacks, at the Summary Court yesterday in an action filed against him by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son for \$120, a month's rent in lieu of notice of a flat in Duddell Street.

Mr. A. el Arculli appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. A. R. Andrews was for the defendant.

Mr. Arculli said that in December last, a certain Mr. Foster made enquiries from the plaintiff in respect of a furnished flat in Duddell Street. After inspecting the place, Mr. Foster rented the flat and said that a friend would share the premises with him. The house was taken over in January. Later Mr. Foster wrote to the plaintiff saying that Mr. Browning had taken over the flat.

On January 19th, Mr. Browning wrote to plaintiff saying that he would leave at the end of the month. Plaintiff replied and pointed out that he was entitled to one month's notice or a month's rent should be paid. Defendant, however, vacated at the end of January, and it was for February's rent that the plaintiff was claiming.

Mr. Browning said that it had been arranged that he and his friend were to occupy the flat for only one month, because he and Mr. Foster were liable to have to leave at short notice and as a matter of fact, Mr. Foster was later transferred to Canton. Defendant also said that he was not impressed with the flat as there was no cutlery and linen.

His Lordship said that obviously there must have been a misunderstanding with regard to the length of tenancy. He was not satisfied that the landlord was made to realise that the tenants intended to leave at the end of one month, and therefore he was entitled to one month's rent in lieu of notice. Judgment was accordingly given.

Threatening Letters.

Mr. Lee Hysan apparently had enemies in the Colony for it was stated that a few days prior to his murder that he had received several threatening letters. He did not pay the slightest attention to them and went about his work as usual. Mr. Lee had, however, taken the precaution of arming himself with a revolver, but since he was shot from behind, he was unable to protect himself.

A number of friends commented on a curiously bad omen to the family which occurred at the wedding of Mr. Lee Hysan's son to the daughter of Mr. J. M. Wong. It will be recalled by those present that at the reception at Lee Garden, when Sir Robert Ho Tung was about to give the toast of the bride and bridegroom, the floor of the matched gave way. Fortunately no one was hurt as it was only three feet above the ground. The wedding cake was, however, broken in three places, and much champagne spilled.

The Funeral.

It has not been decided by deceased's widow when the funeral will take place. According to Chinese custom, the dead body will have to remain in the house for a few days in order that the customary funeral rites may be observed. The interment will probably take place in a week's time.

MANY ENEMIES?

BULLYING LETTERS IGNORED.

LATER. A rumour was current last night that the late Mr. Lee Hysan had earned the enmity of a large number of Chinese in Macao on account of his past interest in the opium monopoly. It was also stated that only a few days ago, he received several letters threatening his life, and in one letter he was, the rumour went, asked to make reparations to some of his countrymen residing in Macao whom the writers of these letters alleged that he had wronged. The letters, however, give no clue as to the writer or writers and it was also mentioned that the murdered man had never paid the slightest notice to anonymous letters.

Lee Garden And Theatre Closed.

Last Night. The late Mr. Lee Hysan was only 40 years of age, and was held in high esteem by his numerous employees and those who knew him.

As a mark of respect to his memory, Lee Garden and Lee Theatre were closed last night. These two places of amusement will probably be closed for a few days.

We also learned that a few minutes after Mr. Lee Hysan was shot, Dr. J. H. Hawk and S. C. Ho came on the scene but could only say that life was extinct.

A Man Detained. Late last night a Chinese was detained on suspicion, having been apprehended by a Chinese detective.

LOOK TO YOUR FIRST COST.

Powell's have always given honest value, and have rightly earned the reputation of being Hong Kong's most inexpensive store. Call and let us prove this to you.

NOW SHOWING

Viyella Hose (White and Khaki) ... at \$3.00
Socks—White, Plain or Ribbed at \$1.50
White and Khaki Shirts ... at \$4.50
(Made from Horrie's and Spinner's Drill)
Viyella Flannel Trousers ... at \$12.50
Hawke's Regulation Helmets... at \$20.00
Khaki Shirts—with two collars ... at \$4.50

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

— 12, Des Vœux Road —

SOME RECORDS WE RECOMMEND

Columbia Records

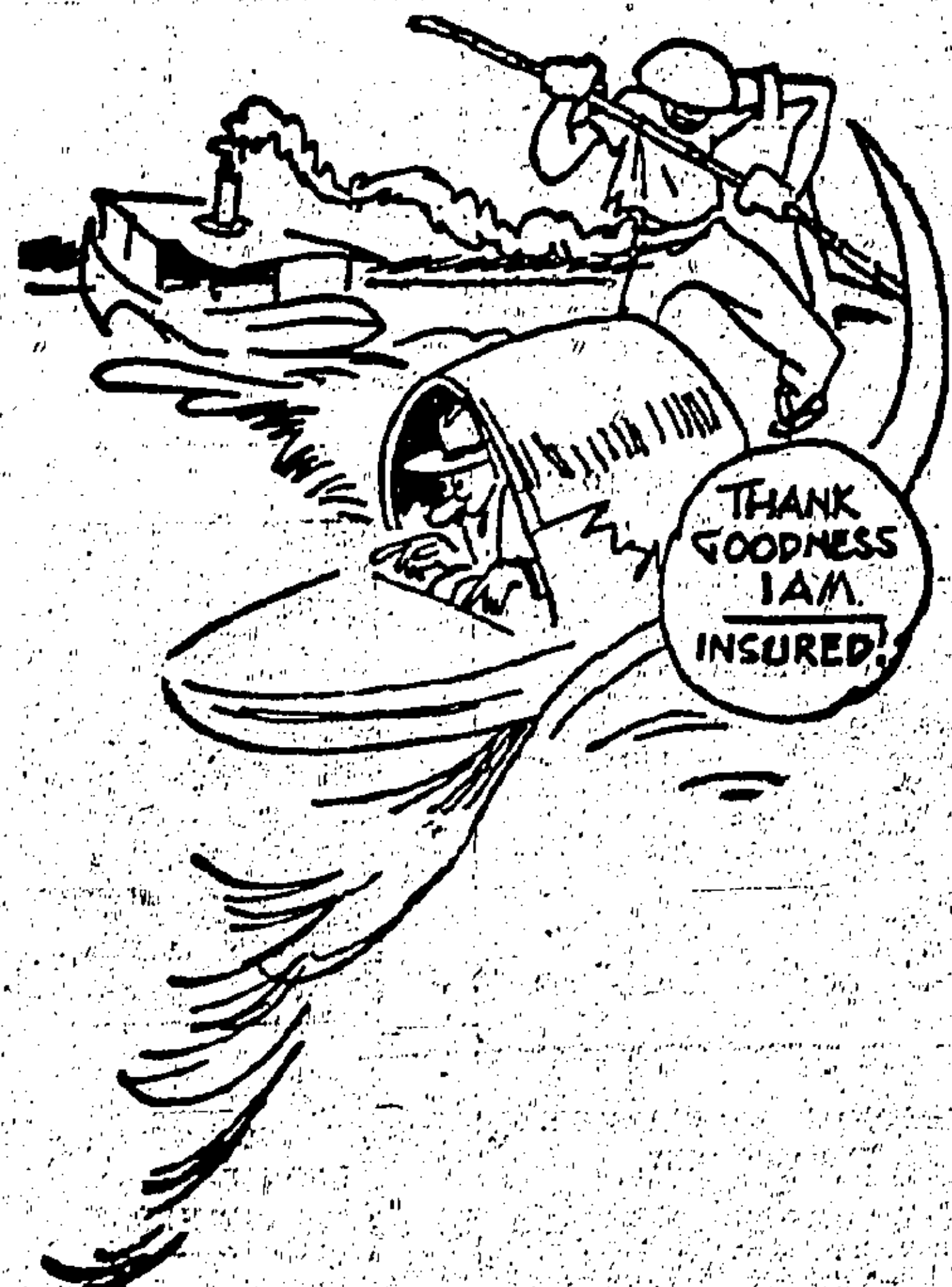
"CHAUVE SOURIS"

- 9220 RUSSIAN BARCAROLLE
ROUND THE HAY WAIN
4423 SONG OF THE BLACK HUSSARS
GRIEF (CHOPIN'S ETUDE)
4424 A PASTORAL
SING TO ME THE OLD SONGS
4425 BERCEUSE
GIPSY SONG

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.



For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance, Apply to the Agents—

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.

11, CHATELAIN ROAD (Near Prince)

[A.123]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. TERENCE CHRISTOPHER THOMAS BECK to Sign Per Procuration for Our Firm in Hong Kong. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. [6198]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned resumes Charge of the above-named Companies as From This Date.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6197]

ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the ELEVENTH OF MAY, 1928, at 8 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, i.e., That the Articles of Association be altered by—

1. Deleting the first three Lines of Article 17 and substituting therefor the following: "The subscription for a Resident Member shall be Three Dollars a month, or such lesser amount as the General Committee may decide, payable half yearly in advance."
2. By deleting the figures "32" in Article 40 Line 12 and substituting therefor "83."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY, 1928, at Six O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above-mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.

By Order of the General Committee,
Dated the First of May, 1928.
R. J. VERNALL,
Hon. Secretary.
[6200]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1928.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Shillings Per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1928, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting Coupon No. 32 of the Bearer Shares and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks—

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'INDO-CHINE.

The Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the day.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager.
[6196]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1911,

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONG KONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE OF FIRST DIVIDEND OF \$30.00 PER CENTUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of \$30.00 Per Centum has been declared Payable in this Matter, and that the Same may be received at Our Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DAY OF MAY, 1928, or on any Subsequent Day between the Hours of 10 A.M. and Noon.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
& CAMPDEN BOSS,
Liquidators.

PRINCE STREET, SEW & FLEMING,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1928. [6199]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NOTIFIED for General Information that as from 30th APRIL, 1928, and until the Structural Alterations to the Present Offices are completed the COLONIAL SECRETARIAT will occupy the 3rd Floor of the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, FRENCH BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Colonial Secretary.
27th April, 1928. [6189]

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & Co., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DAY OF MAY, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th APRIL, 1928, to 2nd MAY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT R. STURT,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 19th April, 1928. [6192]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 17th MAY, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MAY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 28th April, 1928. [6192]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAI YU LUN, Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

The First Bell will be rung at 2 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure, Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LIVERMAN & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each Up to FRIDAY, 4th MAY, 1928.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. [6192]

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from the L.B.R.U. MACAO, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES, and BOXER ADVERTISING CO., Exchange Building.

Entries CLOSE at MACAO, 2.30 P.M., THURSDAY, 3rd MAY [6185]

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH CHINA TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION has REMOVED from 1st to 2nd Floor, KAILING BUILDING, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE—General Office: C. 4810.
Do.—Mr. HAYES'S Office: C. 4897.
P.O. Box—522.
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1928. [6185]

FOR SALE.

RARE ANCIENT CHINESE BRONZE INCENSE BURNER.

THIS was used by the Kings of the Chou Dynasty 3,000 Years Ago for Sacrificial Rites and is worth Thousands of Dollars.
For Inspection, Please Apply to—
Mr. TSANG YU TSANG,
Tsz Ho Pawan,
62, Praya East, Wanchai, Hong Kong. [6181]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

BATHING AT TRAT Tsz MUI.
WESTERN MARKET AND QUARRY BAY SERVICE.

COMMENCING on TUESDAY, MAY 1st, and for the Duration of the present Bathing Season, a SERVICE OF CARS will Operate between WESTERN MARKET and QUARRY BAY as under:—

From WESTERN MARKET.

1.32 P.M. & Every 14 Minutes To 3.44 P.M.

3.51 P.M. & Every 7 Minutes To 5.31 P.M.

From QUARRY BAY.

2.27 P.M. & Every 14 Minutes To 4.19 P.M.

4.26 P.M. & Every 7 Minutes To 5.06 P.M.

N.B.—This Service will Not Be Run during Bad Weather.

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
[6187]

TO LET.

A FLAT in HONGKONG BUILDINGS, Kowloon.—Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [6617]

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING MACHINE. In thoroughly Good Order. Capable of Printing Four Pages at One Time of the Average Size Newspaper.—Apply Box 6117, c/o Daily Press Office. [6117]

FOR SALE.—GODOWN Nos. 5 AND 6, NEW PRATA, KENNEDY TOWN, situate on Section "C" of Marine Lot No. 243. Area: 12,583 Square Feet.—Apply to the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SUPREME COURT. [6183]

NEWLY FURNISHED 5 Roomed BUNGALOW, MAGAZEN GAP, Tennis Court, Modern Sanitation. TO LET for 6 Months from 1st JUNE. Moderate Rental to Suitable Tenant.—Apply Box No. 6133, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6133]

WHY Continue to suffer when POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

MRS. BETEN (Trained in Paris)

Late of Hong Kong Hotel, Guarantees Absolutely Painless Permanent Hair Waves. Prices Moderate.—2, PRATT BUILDING, KOWLOON. For Appointment: PHONE K. 945. [634]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bridge Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 1st, 1928.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

The preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva ended as it began—in talk. No agreement was reached. It was called to try to provide a technical basis upon which to summon a full, or real, conference of all civilised nations. But no basis was found; and all the peace-makers profess themselves disappointed. It is uncertain when the next Conference will be held for the simple reason that there seems to be no prospect of success in the future. This is profoundly disheartening to everyone who desires to see the nations relieved of the burden of armaments and prevent war in so far as that is possible. The difficulty, however, is, that while all the nations whose representatives assembled at Geneva from time to time are willing to pay lip-service to peace not one is prepared to disarm and thus lead the way.

The recent Conference is notable because of the attendance of the Russian representative who presented a scheme for the immediate and universal abolition of land, sea and air forces. It has been a matter of comment that, while wanting the rest of the world to disarm, the Soviet itself has not practised its own precepts first, and thereby set a good example. The Soviet has an impressively large

INTIMATIONS.

AWARDED
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GOLD & PRIZE
MEDALS.

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NEVER
VARIES!

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PHONE C. 616. [50]

army, the existence of which forms a strong argument to keep other nations from any hasty decrease in their military forces. On behalf of Russia it was stated that the Red Army will continue to be only a weapon of defence, and will be disbanded the moment other States consent to do likewise. This is very plausible, but it happens that the word of the Soviet is thoroughly distrusted. We are not surprised that at Geneva it was felt that the real object of the Soviet was propaganda—to show that the Powers are impotent to deal with the disarmament question, and that the Soviet alone has discovered the way out of the impasse.

We are in favour of general disarmament. What a blessing it would be if there was a reign of peace all over the world. What a difference it would make if the Chinese, factions, for instance, agreed to disarm and set themselves to cultivate the spirit of harmony enjoined by Confucius. When the pundits discuss the subject at Geneva it is apt to be overlooked that there are other places on the map as well as Central Europe. The point to keep in mind is that if you have an armed neighbour you must be armed to resist possible aggression on his part.

There is the authority of Holy Writ for saying that "a strong man keepeth his house," and "in the critical days of 1923-7 it called for the strong man of the British Navy and Army to keep the house of British nationals in the Far East. The ideal of world peace is lofty and noble, and we shall all work for it and strive to bring it about. But at the same time it is foolish to ignore plain facts. Disarmament, if it comes at all must be a gradual affair, and to talk of it being effected at once by passing a resolution at Geneva—by adopting the Soviet proposal, for example—is merely

The proceedings at Geneva must always command attention, even if people are inclined to be sceptical as to practical results. From a careful study of the whole subject the impartial observer is driven to the conclusion that the real obstacle to peace is the vast numbers of trained men in reserve in every country in Europe with the exception of Germany, which is under the ban of the Versailles Treaty in this respect, and Britain, which has always had a small army. France has universal conscription, and pleads necessity for it in the name of security. There are also other cases. Obviously so long as this practice continues of Continental countries maintaining the entire manhood population as a military reserve the prospect of abolishing armaments must be relegated to the dim and distant future. When we read, therefore, of universal disarmament as a proposition this fact should be remembered. It is commonsense to face facts, or as the late Lord Salisbury used to say, "Let us clear our minds of cant."

THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT AND PORTUGAL.

Following the excellent concert given by the band of the Queen's Regiment on St. George's Day someone has been delving into historical records and has pointed out that the regiment has particularly close associations with Portugal. The suggestion has naturally followed that the band might make a trip to our neighbour, Macao, "for old time's sake" and give a concert there. The suggestion is a pleasing one, and we trust it may be carried out. There would be no doubt, we think, regarding the sincere appreciation of the Portuguese.

When Katharine of Braganza married Charles II. of England she brought as a dowry the territory of Tangier. In 1661, in order to protect this place, the 2nd Regiment of Foot, known as the Queen's Royal Regiment, was raised and sent as a garrison, only to be recalled when James II. needed them during the Monmouth rebellion. The Paschal Lamb, the crest of the Regiment, was given to them by Queen Katharine. The lamb was not part of her crest, but on most paintings of her the lamb is shown in the corner.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi and family will leave for their holiday at home on Wednesday, May 9th. They will travel via Canada. All residents in the Colony will join in wishing them a pleasant time in the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. Southern are returning to Hong Kong by the Blue Funnel liner *Antenor* which is due here on Thursday, May 3rd. During Sir Cecil Clementi's absence, of course, Mr. Southern will carry out the duties of Officer Administering the Government.

One Chinese case of small-pox was notified from Kowloon during the week-end.

H.E. the Governor is to present at Government House to-day the tablet which he gave for the aggregate prize at the recent Agricultural Show in the New Territories.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), is laying the foundation stone of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital at Soekunpoo on Friday. The ceremony will take place at 3 p.m.

According to a report made to the police by the master of the Man On Company, 33, Des Voeux Road West, a *john* named Chan Wa Soong, is alleged to have absconded with \$1,200 which he obtained from the Wing On Company by means of a stolen receipt.

The Wah Yan College is holding its third annual athletic sports at the Hong Kong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow commencing at 1 p.m. Tea will be served to guests between 4 and 6 p.m. and the prizes will be distributed at 5.30 p.m. by Mrs. G. P. de Martin.

Father Lambert, Roman Catholic chaplain to the military forces in Singapore, was suddenly taken ill with heart failure last week while saying Mass. After being attended by Dr. Austin, Father Lambert was taken to the General Hospital, where he is stated to be getting on well. Father Lambert, besides being Roman Catholic chaplain, holds the appointments of secretary to Bishop Barrillon and procurator to the Singapore missions.

QUEEN'S PRIVATE IN CUSTODY.

DESERTION AND ALLEGED THEFT OF CAR.

ARRESTED IN CANTON.

A police report yesterday stated that a British soldier named H. Cole had been arrested for desertion and was being detained at the Shamshuipo Camp.

A report had also been made by the proprietor of the South Asia Garage, Pakhoi Street, Yaumatei, that on April 3rd he engaged a European named H. Cole as a mechanic in the garage. On April 15th, Cole took out private motor car No. 374 for a trial run and failed to return. In addition to the car, he had received \$30 from the proprietor to purchase tyres.

The car, valued at \$700, was subsequently traced to Wanchai where it was alleged to have been sold.

Private Cole, of the Queen's Royal Regiment, suddenly disappeared from the Shamshuipo Camp about a month ago and was arrested in Canton where he was recognised by men of the same Regiment who are on detachment duty in Shameen.

It is understood that when Cole was detained he denied that he had been in the Army in spite of the fact that more than one member of the detachment had recognised him. Cole was then in civilian attire and gave his name as Mr. Smith. On being taken to the British Consulate at Shameen, identity was established and Cole was placed under arrest and brought back to Hong Kong on Saturday as a deserter.

While the military authorities will deal with Private Cole on the charge of desertion, he will, it is understood, be handed over to the police for trial on the charge of alleged theft of the motor car.

K.O.S.B. PRIVATE FINED.

FIGHT WITH A CHAUFFEUR.

SEQUEL TO DRIVE ROUND NIGHT HAUNT.

The adjourned charge against Pte. Stuart Lamb of the King's Own Scottish Borderers for assaulting a Chinese chauffeur and refusing to pay the legal fare for the hire of a car was resumed before Major C. Willson yesterday morning. The complainant appeared in Court with a swollen eye and the left arm of his jacket torn. The defendant was in charge of a military escort.

The defendant admitted assaulting the chauffeur but denied that he refused to pay the fare. The complainant told the Court that after leaving the Queen's Theatre, the defendant engaged his car and ordered him to drive to an address in Wanchai, and later to Hollywood Road. The defendant then ordered him to drive "anywhere," and they arrived at Hong Kong Hotel at 12.40 a.m. The defendant alighted but when asked to pay the fare he refused. The correct fare would have been \$6.00 but witness told the defendant that he would accept \$5.00. The defendant, who was with another soldier, seized hold of him and the other man pressed down his head. The defendant then began to strike him. Some passers by saw the scuffle and blew police whistles and an Indian constable came up and arrested the defendant.

The Indian constable corroborated complainant's evidence and said that he saw the defendant hit the complainant with a stick. He arrested the defendant and took both parties to the Police Station.

The Magistrate to defendant:—"Well what have you to say for yourself?" The defendant did not reply at first, but after hesitating, said, "I engaged the complainant's car to take us to Wanchai, to a place in 'Ship' Street. Later I told him to take us back to the Naval Cantonment and then to the Barracks. He drove us right past the Barracks and stopped at Hollywood Road. I ordered him to take us back to town. He stopped outside the Hong Kong Hotel. As I had been driven against my will I refused to pay the fare which he asked, but gave him a couple of dollars and left. He got out of the car and grabbed me, tearing my tunic. I got angry and 'struck' him in the eye."

For assaulting the chauffeur Lamb was fined \$10 and ordered to pay \$5 to the complainant as compensation and an extra \$5 as the legal car hire.

WESLEYAN SERVICE MEN'S HOME.

APPEAL FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

ABOUT \$40,000 NEEDED.

The Rev. J. C. Knight-Anstey, Wesleyan Naval and Military Chaplain of the sailors and soldiers Home Wanchai, and Minister of the Wanchai Wesleyan Church, has issued in pamphlet form a special appeal for support of the new Home that is being built on Praya East to take the place of the present home which is to be demolished in accordance with Government road schemes.

H.E. The Governor's Message.
H.E. The Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., has kindly sent the following message:

"With all my heart I wish success to the scheme for building in Hong Kong a new Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. . . . The debt of this Colony to Service Men is very great indeed, and I am confident that your appeal on their behalf will meet with a generous response."

H.E. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., writes: "I would like to say how very much the Seamen of the Fleet appreciate the untiring and unselfish efforts of yourself and your committee in regard to their comfort and welfare on shore."

H.E. The General Officer Commanding, Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., in what he describes as "a message of encouragement," says: "I feel strongly that such a Home as now exists—and more than ever as it will exist when it has moved into its new palatial building—must be of the very greatest assistance to anyone wishing to live a clean, healthy, Christian life, and I am sure this represents the majority of the Garrison of Hong Kong."

To you and your Staff I would offer the grateful thanks of the Garrison for all you are doing to help them, and wish you all success in your efforts in the future."

Features Of The New Home.

A large and up-to-date restaurant. A fine hall, available for concerts and other entertainments. Smaller rooms for more private meetings or devotional purposes. Well ventilated comfortable sleeping accommodation for about 100 men.

This includes a good number of cubicles and several larger and specially furnished bedrooms, each having an outside window in addition to general ventilation. Two, full size, first class billiard tables.

A well fitted reading room. A library and writing room. Hot and cold baths and showers. Many minor conveniences and attractions.

Good management, under the supervision of a thoroughly competent Resident Manager, an ex-Service man who knows what Service Men want, and will see that they get it if possible. It is the intention of the Management to cater for special meals and dinner parties.

Scrupulous attention to all arrangements that make for cleanliness and perfect sanitation.

It is expected that the New Home will be opened early in 1929, and it must be opened free of debt. The Committee has no reserves to fall back upon, and but for the generous compensation made by the Hong Kong Government for the old Home anything like an adequate substitute for it could never have been considered at all. That contingency would have meant a very serious loss to the men, especially to the men of the Fleet, and damage to the prestige of the Colony. But, above the resources thus available, the Committee is called upon to meet an expenditure of \$30,000 to \$40,000 (approximately \$2,000 to \$4,000) which must be raised by private or public contributions.

A donation to the new Sailors' and Soldiers' Home will be a splendid investment of goodwill.

It behoves the Civil Community, and especially perhaps the Community, which owes such a debt to service men, to use this opportunity of giving tangible recognition of that debt, thereby earning the gratitude of both officers and men.

Donations, or annual subscriptions, may be sent to the President (Rev. J. C. Knight-Anstey, 15, Ventris Road, Knight-Anstey) or to the Manager (Mr. W. H. Smith, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street, Hong Kong).

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, at 6.45 p.m., stated:

Depressions are situated over Tongking and to the east of Shanghai. Local Forecast: Southerly winds, moderate, squally, fair to showery.

CAPTURE OF TAIAN BY NATIONALISTS?

SOUTHERNERS CLOSING IN ON TSINAN.
OFFICIALS AND FOREIGNERS LEAVE THE CITY.
NATIONALIST FORCE APPEARS AT TEHCHOW.

Messages from General Liu Chi to the Nationalist headquarters at Hsuehchow yet again lay claim to the capture of Taian. Though there is no direct confirmation of this claim, it would appear from other messages that it is very probably correct. Official messages from Japanese sources state that on Saturday the Southern forces entered Kushan, which is 10 miles south of Tsinan, and that there is heavy fighting to the south and east of the city. If this report is accepted as correct, the fall of Taian seems to be a necessary precedent.

The same messages prophesy that Tsinan will be in the hands of the Nationalists within the next day or two. Japanese nationals have been warned to be in readiness to evacuate the city and transfer to the greater tranquillity of Tsingtao. Many Chinese officials also are leaving Tsinan for Tientsin, while large Southern forces are reported to be in close proximity to the city.

A report from the vernacular papers states that a Nationalist force of 30,000 men, under the command of General Li Wan Chung, who received his appointment from the Shansi Tupan, Yen Shih Shan, have suddenly appeared close to Tehchow. The message makes no mention of how the army was able to reach this point, which is the main pivot of Marshal Chang Tso Lin's main defence line, but states that they are attempting to capture the railway station in the suburbs of the city.

FALL OF TAIAN.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 30th.
General Liu Chi has sent a telegram to the Kuomintang Headquarters at Hsuehchow stating that the Southern forces took Taianfu on the morning of the 28th inst. Following on their occupation of the city, they immediately marched northwards to attack Chaishu, which is quite close to the city.

TROOPS NEAR TSINAN.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 30th.
The "Ironsides," the 4th Army, which is now participating in the Northern Expedition, is advancing towards Tsinanfu from Taian. A message states that about 10,000 men are close to the city.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR TSINAN.

EARLY SOUTHERN CAPTURE EXPECTED.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Tokyo, April 30th.
Japanese women and children at Tsinanfu have been ordered to prepare for evacuation to Tsingtao.

An official message from the War Office states that 10,000 Southern forces entered Kushan, ten miles south of Tsinan, on Saturday evening.

Heavy fighting is going on south and east of Tsinanfu, which the Southern forces are expected to occupy within a day or two.

CLOSING IN ON TSINAN.

ULTIMATUM TO EGYPT.

THREE DAYS TO WITHDRAW.

WARSHIPS LEAVE MALTA.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

MALTA, April 30th.
The Naval Authorities state that the warships which have left Malta are not sailing to Egypt, but have been ordered to Corinth.

Warships Depart.

The cruisers *Ceres*, *Calypso* and *Calidon* have sailed for Egypt, the *Ceres* flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Preston.

It is assumed that Vice-Admiral Kelly, with the *Warpite*, *Valiant* and one cruiser, is going to Alexandria, while Rear-Admiral Preston, with two cruisers, will make for Port Said.

CAIRO, April 30th.

Mr. Reginald Hoare, Councillor to the British Residency, has handed to Nubas Pasha a Note, giving the Egyptian Government three days to withdraw the Assemblies Bill. If this is not done, Britain will take whatever steps she may deem necessary as regards her obligation to protect foreign interests.

The warships *Warpite* and *Valiant* have left Malta.

MALTA, April 30th.

It is persistently rumoured here that H.M.S. *Warpite*, H.M.S. *Valiant* and a number of cruisers have been ordered to Egypt and are leaving to-morrow.

The authorities neither confirm nor deny the reports.

Tense Atmosphere.

London, April 29th.

Momentous developments are possible in Egypt, where the situation is electrical, serious trouble being threatened by British objection to a Bill which the Wafdists are endeavouring to push through the Senate.

Public Assemblies Bill.

Following the reports from Malta that British warships are being despatched, still unconfirmed at the moment, come messages from Cairo stating that Britain has presented a strong Note to the Egyptian Government.

Its contents have not been revealed, but it is felt certain that it relates to the Public Assemblies Bill.

POLICE INFORMERS MURDERED.

TWO DEATH SENTENCES.

LATE CRIMEAN PRESIDENTS.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Moscow, April 30th.
Veli Ibrahimoff, the ex-President of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Republic, and Mustafa, the ex-vice-president, have been sentenced to death by the High Court of Simferopol on a charge of having relations with a gang of counter-revolutionary bandits and murdering two police informers.

FESTIVITIES FOR AFGHAN KING.

PILUDSKI UNABLE TO ATTEND.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Berlin, April 30th.
M. Piludski is reported to be suffering from a paralytic stroke. He has been unable to attend the festivities in honour of King Amanullah.

DYING OPERATIVES' DEMANDS.

COMPULSORY AND COLLECTIVE PIECE WORK.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

London, April 29th.
What is believed to be a serious situation has developed in the cotton industry, affecting about 80,000 workers in the dyeing and finishing sections, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Scotland.

The dispute arises out of the proposals by the operatives for compulsory and collective piece-work to be established throughout the industry.

The employers' organisation, the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers and Printers, has indicated that they could not compel the various sections, or individual members who did not wish to do so, to establish collective piecework.

The Trade Unions then approached employers in each of the sectional reference boards, who were not prepared to negotiate without discussing juvenile wages and the system of paying adolescents. They are not prepared to enforce piece-work rates where firms are unwilling to make the change.

Decisive action is expected on Thursday.

FRENCH WAR DEBT REPAYMENT.

£3,000,000 FOR BRITAIN.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

London, April 29th.
France has arranged to pay Great Britain a sum of £3,000,000 in respect of the War Debt during 1928. The payment will be made in 10 instalments.

M. BRIAND'S ILLNESS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, April 29th.
The King has sent to Lord Curzon, the British Ambassador in Paris, the following telegram: "Will you convey to M. Briand my sincere sympathy and my hope for his speedy recovery."

PROTECTION OF GIRLS IN MALAYA.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, April 29th.
The Colonial Secretary has appointed a committee to examine and report upon two measures for the protection of women and girls, known as the Straits Settlements Ordinance (No. 16 of 1927) and the Federated Malay States Enactment (No. 18 of 1927).

Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, will be the chairman of the committee, and other members will be the Honourable Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, Sir Oscar Warburton, who has been a prominent member of the London County Council for many years, Miss Barrie Lambert, a well known physician and formerly the Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Mrs. Neville Wolfe, and the Reverend William Roberts.

They will be assisted by departmental representatives of the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, the War Office, the Home Office and the Ministry of Health. The first meeting of the committee will be held at the Colonial Office to-morrow.

M. POINCARÉ STILL STRONGER.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS.

VIEWS OF ALSACE AUTONOMISTS.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

PARIS, April 30th.
303 Deputies of the Chamber have been re-elected, and 307 new candidates have been returned. The defeated include M. Fallieres, Minister of Labour.

Two Autonomists have been re-elected for Alsace, including Doctor Ricklin, a late member of the German Reichstag, who is in prison at Colmar, awaiting trial at the Upper Rhine Assizes on the charge of plotting against the internal safety of France by fomenting a movement in favour of the complete rupture of Alsace Lorraine with France.

Of the twenty-one other Autonomists awaiting trial fourteen are also in prison. Seven are refugees, believed to be in Germany. The accused deny that their aim is separation; they declare that they are campaigning solely against French centralisation and the introduction in Alsace of French legislation contrary to local tradition.

Final Results.

PARIS, April 30th.
The final results of the second ballot show that the following have been elected:—

Conservatives	93
Republicans	93
Left Wing Republicans	46
Radicals	47
Socialist Radicals	94
Socialist Republicans	38
Socialists	87
Communists	10

Two results are missing. With only two results not yet declared in the final ballot, the elections show M. Poincaré to be in a much stronger position in the New Chamber as a result of a strong movement to the Right Centre.

The Left Cartel has lost twenty seats and the Communists eleven. After two ballots the Conservatives have lost two seats, the Republicans win 41, the Left Wing Republicans win 10, and the Radicals win 12.

The Socialist Radicals have lost 20, the Socialist Republicans two, and the Communists eleven. The Socialist figures are unchanged.

Painleve In.

PARIS, April 29th.
As the result of the final ballot of the French General Election, M. Painleve has been returned. As anticipated from their strong position at the end of last week, a number of Communists have also secured seats, including M. Cachin and M. Doriot, both of whom are in prison.

One of the Communists defeated the Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum. Two surprise election results come from Alsace-Lorraine, where Dr. Ricklin (Autonomist) who is at present in prison, and M. Brogly (Autonomist) have been returned.

TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

FURTHER PROROGATION OF DIET.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Tokyo, April 30th.
Skirmishes with the police, in which thirty people have been arrested and several injured, occurred last evening when a crowd estimated at 1,500 attempted to hold a meeting of protest against the present Government.

Meanwhile the Government is considering the proroguing of the Diet again, if it is not confident of its ability to defeat the motion of non-confidence.

GREEK EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

London, April 29th.
"King George has telegraphed to the President of the Greek Republic, expressing deep sympathy with the families of the victims of the earthquake at Corinth, and those rendered homeless."

President Couzouliotis, in reply, expresses the gratitude of the citizens of Corinth and the Greek nation for the sympathy of His Majesty, and for the assistance given by vessels of the British fleet.

DAVIS CUP.

JAPAN DEFEATS CUBA.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

HAVANA, April 29th.
Japan eliminated Cuba from the Davis Cup Competition in the international match played here.

HOURS AND WAGES AT GENEVA.

UNJUST ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

WORKING CLASS RIGHTS.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

GENEVA, April 29th.
In the course of yesterday's meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Bureau at Geneva, Mr. H. Wolfe, British Government delegate, declared the British Government maintained its point of view that the revision of the Washington Eight-Hours Convention was necessary in order to facilitate ratification.

He asked, however, that the discussion of the British proposal should be adjourned until the May session, adding that the British Government had been the object of numerous unjust attacks, because they certainly have no intention of lessening the prerogatives of the working classes.

The Committee accordingly adjourned the discussion until the May session.

IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNOR.

NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 29th.
Mr. James McNeill, the Governor-General of the Irish Free State, is at present in Westminster Hospital, London.

At the beginning of March he underwent a slight operation in a nursing home in London, after which he returned to his duties in Ireland.

It is explained in an official statement, that Mr. McNeill is undergoing a course of after-treatment in connection with his recent operation. He is not dangerously ill, as has been stated, and hopes to be back in Ireland in a few weeks. His medical advisers are satisfied he is making good progress.

JAPANESE SEAMEN'S UNION.

COMPLAINT ABOUT UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

Tokyo, April 10th.
The recent wrecks of Japanese merchantmen, some being lost with all hands aboard, are threatening to bring about a seamen's strike. On the ground that the frequent occurrence of accidents was mainly due to the operation of old and unseaworthy vessels—"ships that are discarded by foreigners and are bought by Japanese owners"—the Seamen's Union declares the latter forwarded a demand to the Shipowners Association that old vessels should not be used any more and that only experienced seamen should be employed.

Coupled with this was a demand that lower class seamen be better treated. The Seamen's Union also called the attention of the Communications Department to the increase of accidents at sea, and requested that it forbid the use of old vessels. Dealing with seamen who have lost their lives, the Seamen's Union further demanded the payment of a minimum of ¥1,000 to the family of any seaman who has perished and a further sum of ¥500 for funeral or memorial services.

The Shipowners Association, in reply, declared that it could not comply with the demands of the Seamen's Union, but that it was willing to increase the allowances made to the families of seamen who died by accident at sea, the increased allowances being 12 months wages to the families of the unmarried, 14 months wages to those having children or parents. The Seamen's Union is dissatisfied. It is adamant on the subject of who shall decide what vessels to employ, and conditional orders have been issued to all seamen to prepare for a strike.—*North China Daily News*.

WITCHCRAFT AND THE TOAD.

A STRANGE TALE FROM NETHER AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 21st.
At the village of Klein-Krumnussbaum, in Nether Austria, a peasant's cows stopped giving milk. Old women said the animals were bewitched, and when in a corner of the cowshed a large toad was found, they claimed that this was the witch herself, who doubtless had magic powers of metamorphosis.

Thereupon the peasants resolved to burn the toad alive. A pyre was solemnly erected in front of the cowshed with a burning candle on each side, and the owner of the cows, with a crucifix in his hand, walked round uttering loud curses. The pyre was then ignited and the animal roasted alive.

At the village commune this case was discussed. The peasant and his associates had to appear before the judge and were sentenced to pay fines for having tortured an animal.

BURDENS OF LOCAL TAXATION.

CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS BUDGET SCHEME.

BIG REDUCTIONS OUTLINED.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, April 29th.
Enlightenment regarding the manner in which the Government proposes to put into execution its new scheme for lightening the burden of local taxation on producing industries, was outlined to a meeting at Newcastle yesterday by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Although the Budget has been hailed as progressive, there has in addition been much criticism of the petrol tax, which is declared to be too adventurous.

Three Fold Line.

Replying to the criticisms of the proposals contained in his Budget Speech, particularly those relating to the relief of taxation in the case of depressed basic industries, Mr. Churchill declared: "We have launched our advance against what I call the new Hindenburg Line, a three-fold line having the triple entrenchments of unemployment, trade depression and the local taxation muddle."

Agriculture, coal, cotton, iron and steel engineering, and shipbuilding were the vital means by which the wages of the vast majority of wage earners and breadwinners were provided. Those industries were in difficulties at the present time.

Act Of Justice.

He did not propose to give favour to any particular industry, but if any industry showed that its natural activities were being curtailed, the removal of its burden of taxation was not a favour, but a long-delayed and necessary act of justice.

Local taxation of the depressed manufacturing industries which he had mentioned, would be reduced in October 1928 on an average by 75 per cent, and that of agricultural producers, would be abolished entirely.

Products of heavy industries could only be carried by the railways and the railways would be relieved from local taxation so that they could help the heavy industries by lower charges.

Mr. Churchill said he recognised the sacrifice which the owners of motor vehicles would be called upon to make, in paying the tax on imported petrol, which would contribute to local taxation relief.

Wealth Of British Coalfields.
He mentioned that the tax on petrol has also another object. This was to encourage scientific attention to the extraction of oil from coal in Britain.

It was that, he said, it would renew the vast economic advantages which England had derived in the nineteenth century from the position of its marvellous coalfields.

THE BIG SWORDS IN ANHUI.

ACTIVITIES OF BIG BANDIT GANG NEAR WUHU.

Correspondence from Wuhu to the Chinese press gives details of the invasion of the city of Hohen, in Anhui, by the Big Swords Society. The following notes are culled from the reports:—

It is generally known that the Big Swords Society is composed of idlers and vagabonds of the locality. Magistrate Kao of Hohen had always been severe in dealing with them and he continually forbade them to congregate. Because of this, they fled to the neighbouring town and organized themselves into a compact body.

Magistrate Kao, hearing of this, despatched troops to disband the gang and to defend the place but it was found that they had fled. On the 18th instant, two men entered the city of Wuchiangchen, with their legs bound in yellow cloth. The officer in charge of the troops suspected them to be bandits and he arrested them. Later, however, he released the pair and told them to return to the place from where they came and to warn other members of the gang to remain away from the city.

The two men returned to their lair and informed their chief, a man named Lin, and he gathered together all the bandits and idlers of the district, some 1,000 in number, and marched towards Wuchiangchen. The troops put up a brave fight against them but they were greatly outnumbered and totally annihilated, the officer in charge being the first to be killed. Three of the troops were taken prisoners. The miscreants then marched on Hohen, which city they succeeded in capturing. They failed to hold the city for long as soldiers of the 37th division were rushed to the spot at the request of Magistrate Kao and they had little difficulty in dispersing the gang. The district is now quiet.

In the Chu-Yi district, extra precautions have been taken.

GOLF NOTES.

(By R.H.H.)

Players at Fanling over the weekend were a very depleted band. Yet the course was in fine condition and playing easily and it was fairly cool. It certainly did rain on Saturday, in short and violent bursts, but the course can stand plenty more of that without coming to any harm. The ground is still very hard, so that during the last few days the greens have been fast to pitch on, but, thanks to the rain, easy paced for putting. Anyone who is energetic enough to go to Fanling at present is certainly rewarded by a course in splendid condition, and no crowding, the last consideration giving it something of a pull over Deep Water Bay.

Work has been started on the widening of the approach to the Club houses, about which I wrote a week or two ago. The Committee, having decided to do the job, are doing it well, and there will be lots of room for everything when it is finished. It will, I suppose be a job of a certain amount of difficulty as there are concrete side channels and one or two other things of the same sort which will have to be moved, but the work seems to be going along at a good pace.

It is a far more easy to remember the sins than the virtues of caddies, but undoubtedly many of the caddies at Fanling are extremely good. Especially if one can make a habit of taking the same one, it is surprising how rarely one has to suffer the irritation of having an obviously wrong club thrust upon one. Also they act as an admirable check upon the groundless optimism of a golfer's week. One arrives on the course with the firm conviction that some theory or other has added 15 yards to every club in the bag, but all good caddies are staunch conversationalists till they see good reason to change their views, and the perpetual proffering of the right club is bound sooner or later to win one back to sanity. These caddies do get an amazing insight into one's game after a round or two. One always wonders how they could play themselves if they got the chance. Some of them, when one catches them at it, seem to swing a club very well.

One occasionally hears it suggested that it would be a good scheme to organise a definite championship of the Colony, but I do not think this is really a practical suggestion. To begin with, such a championship would almost necessarily be played over Fanling, so that any entrant from outside the club would start with the initial disadvantage of less knowledge of the course than almost all his opponents, while the membership of the R.H.K.G.C. is so immeasurably greater than that of any other golf club in the Colony. Shek-O after all is generally an extra and not an alternative club, that by the laws of averages alone this tournament would become little else than a second club championship. Still further, Fanling is on such a different scale to any other course in the Colony that the ability to play the Kowloon City course say, in perfect figures, would not really carry one very far towards the conquest of Fanling.

The colossal victory of Archie Compton over Walter Hagen must have come as a very great surprise to everyone, Hagen and Compton included. Hagen is about the only man on earth who could win by such a margin without being surprised. 14 up after the first day and a win by 18 and 17 makes it look as if Hagen can have put up very little opposition. On the other hand, Compton's figures are amazingly good, for Moor Park is no children's play ground. His figures for the first three rounds were 67, 66 and 70. His first round set up a new record for the course, which he immediately proceeded to break. The homeward half of his second round was a wonderful piece of work—three over 3's. The figures were 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3.

Hagen, of course was unwise to take on a match as big as this one within a day of landing. He was short of practice, but it looks also as though he under-estimated the opposition.

Compton has developed the capacity for taking pains until he can outdo most of the American professionals in this most notable characteristic of theirs. It was not many years ago that Compton was only known as a young giant from Lancashire who played his re-creatories with such vigour that he frequently broke his niblick. Now in view of his present brilliant form, and the proximity of the Open Championship, he is one of the lead-ers in British hopes.

It has, by the way, issued a world challenge to any golfer for any stake. It would not be very surprising if Hagen were to try his luck again.

LAWN TENNIS.

SINGLES TITLE CHANGES HANDS.

HONDA BEATS RUMJAHN.

The meeting of T. Honda and S. A. Rumjahn, in the Final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony yesterday, attracted a record crowd this season to the Hong Kong Cricket Club Stand Court. The struggle lasted for over two hours at the end of which the Japanese emerged victorious by 3 sets to 1. He thus wins the Title for the 3rd time, his two previous occasions being in 1924 and 1926.

The standard of play was not as good as expected. Long baseline duels formed the principal method adopted by both, and steady play was seen throughout. Honda had the better of the exchanges and often would cleverly surprise his opponent by a clever placement. He maintained very good form right through and hit with uncanny accuracy especially when he had an opening. He worked his way up to the net on numerous occasions and was invariably successful.

S. A. Rumjahn failed to produce the form he showed in his previous match against Ng Sze Kwong. His shots lacked sting and he played on the defensive throughout. He found, however, Honda as steady as a rock and hard to beat. He showed weakness in his backhand strokes and on the whole could not control his shots well. Honda had him on the run most of the time and the strain of the match told on both players visibly. Rumjahn although playing a losing game stuck on without losing heart, but was outplayed by a better man on the day.

THE PLAY.

The match opened with Honda securing a lead of 3 love. Rumjahn, making an effort, reduced it to 3-2. Then Honda played up strongly, and took the next three games for the first set.

The struggle started in the 2nd set; Rumjahn opened up strongly and led at 3-1 but some faulty play on his part brought the score to 3-3. He secured the lead again at 4-3 but Honda attacked at this stage and won the next two games. Rumjahn retaliated and making his best effort of the match snatched the next three games to make the score 1 set all.

The struggle continued in the 3rd set and many exciting rallies were seen. Both players had a lead by an odd game alternately until 4-4 was called. Honda won the next game on his own service and broke through Rumjahn's in the next for the set. Honda took five games at a stretch in the fourth set in an amazing manner. Rumjahn showed signs of weakness and sent many balls to the net. He made his last effort at this stage and snatched the 6th game. A hard struggle was seen in the 7th game but after many deuces had been called Honda ended the match by taking the game.

THE SWERVE FETISH IN ENGLAND.

WHY BOWLERS FAIL.

ARTIFICIAL WICKETS.

(By H. J. HENLEY.)

There is no doubt that a big county cricket problem is concerned with inflated scoring. So many runs are made that an absurd proportion of matches are left drawn, even when rain does not enter to cause long delays.

It was significant that last season, although made notorious by wet weather, produced high batting averages and undistinguished bowling averages.

As many as 15 batsmen had averages of over 50—and of these 6 had figures of above 60. Thirteen others averaged over 40.

The Real Villain.

What were the causes? In the first place, I think, the craze of bowlers to put aerve and googly before length and finger-spin. They bowled so many bad balls on rain-affected wickets that big scores were made when a Rhodes at his best would have kept the score down to below a hundred.

But the real villain of the piece as represented by All-out-of-Proportion scoring was the artificially prepared wicket.

It is many years since some genius—unfortunately for cricket—invented a top dressing which prevented even fast balls from rising more than half-stump high unless pitched absurdly short.

Scores rose to such altitudes that it became almost an impossibility to finish a match in three days. A total of 600 was a commonplace. Here is an example of the cheapness of runs at the period when the practice of doctoring pitches was general: Yorkshire, 704; Surrey, 551 for seven wickets. Match drawn.

(Continued on next Column.)

CINEMA NEWS.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO-MORROW AT THE QUEEN'S.

SONGS, PIPES AND BAND.

"ANNIE LAURIE."

A stirring romance woven round the Massacre of Glencoe, the big film at the Queen's Theatre, "Annie Laurie," will be screened for the last time to-day. Lillian Gish is in the title role as Annie, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie. Norman Kerry plays Ian, chieftain of the clan Macdonald, and son of the "Wolf of Glencoe." Huge reproductions of ancient Scottish castles are to be seen in the picture and atmosphere is provided at each performance by the playing of a Scottish piper, and at the 9.30 performance a popular Scottish air, selected and arranged by Mr. W. H. Fitz Earle, A.R.C.M., are rendered by the Band of the 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, playing by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O. and officers.

The Misses Woods And An All British Gazette.

A novel item in the programme at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow, "The Battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands" begins a run of four days, will be a gazette called "Our Britain," which shows the Empire's fighting services in action and gives some charming glimpses of the Homeland. Woven into this gazette are the words of "Land of Hope and Glory," which will be sung by Miss Aileen Woods, the audience joining in the chorus. Miss Woods will appear at all performances during the run of the film, and her singing is sure to give as much pleasure as it did during the screening of "The Raven," when she and her sister, Miss Davis Woods, shared the honours in singing "Diane."

"The Wrong Mr. Wright."

John Hersholt, a fine character actor, has the leading part in "The Wrong Mr. Wright," which will be shown at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The story is woven around the life of an old-fashioned vice-president of a nearly defunct concert company, who, after twenty years of business, decides to take a holiday and visit the sweet-heart of his youth. When he finds that she is enormously fat and has two children he assumes the identity of another man with laughable and exciting results. Enid Bennett appears as a "vamping" woman detective, and acts her part with considerable restraint. Other members in the cast include Dorothy Devore and Edgar Kennedy.

"The Manicure Girl."

Babe Daniels has the leading part in "The Manicure Girl," the main attraction at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. "The Manicure Girl" which was specially written for Miss Daniels tells the story of a young girl who loves beautiful clothes and all the luxuries of life. She is popular with the wealthy men who patronise the manicure establishment much to the displeasure of her young man. For a time she accepts the attentions of a richer man than her sweetheart only to be disillusioned when she finds out he is already married. There are some serious moments in the picture, but comedy predominates.

Now, obviously that sort of thing was not good for the health of cricket. It wore out bowlers. It made the task of fieldsmen so hopeless that they became slack. So bad did the position become that the M.C.C. requested the committees of the counties to forbid their grounds-men to use top dressing. The committees loyally obeyed that request—for a time. But the old evil practice of giving turf an artificial surface has returned.

The Pre-Marriage Age.

There are those who argue that to prepare wickets without artificial aid would be to make the game dangerous and unscientific. Water, mowers and rollers, to their way of thinking, are inadequate. But surely cricket had its high science before top dressing was invented. Grace and Shrewsbury, Ranji and Palairet—to go back no farther—scored some of their best runs in the pre-marriage age. And who would question the scientific essence of the game that they played?

"We don't want our county grounds to become battlefields," a young batsman who had placed too much faith in a naturally prepared wicket and who had got a nasty knock in the ribs as a consequence said to me last season.

No. But neither do we want our wickets to become Turkey carpets—pitches which "take all the life out of the ball," as C. B. Fry wrote of them just before they were officially condemned more than twenty years ago.

Unhappily it is Turkey carpets that they are rapidly becoming again. Hence those run-glutted draws. Cannot the M.C.C. act again as they acted twenty-five years ago?

A BATAK CUSTOM. DENTAL HORRORS IN CENTRAL SUMATRA.

The announcement that before the end of this year Malaya will be training her own dentists at the College of Medicine, Singapore, brings to mind a scene witnessed by the writer, and not likely to be forgotten by him for a long time, at the weekly market at Braetagi some time ago.

The Bataks, as everyone knows who has spent a holiday on the bleak highlands which they inhabit, cut their front teeth to the gums, the upper row in the case of the women and the lower in that of the men. This operation is performed when a child reaches the age of puberty, and any market day in the past at Braetagi the visitor may see it done. I found the dental dentist ensconced in a corner of the market waiting for patients, and while he was unoccupied I examined his instruments. They consisted of a handy bone mallet, heavily loaded at one end with lead, a small steel chisel, a file, and a saw made out of a clock spring. It was a fearsome array, and no pretence was made of keeping the instruments clean, or a word unknown to members of the dental profession in central Sumatra—sterilised.

Operation On Batak Girl.

Presently a patient arrived, a comparatively pretty Batak girl, about ten or eleven years of age, escorted by her parents. She lay down on her back on the pavement, and the dentist, an elderly Batak, took her head firmly between his knees. The girl opened her mouth, disclosing a set of white teeth in splendid condition, and the dentist got to work. With the mallet and chisel he commenced to chip ruthlessly away at those perfect teeth. At first the chisel fell upon the outer enamel, and little pain was caused, but after a few minutes tremors of pain began to run across the girl's face, and I could stand it no longer. The thought of that infernal tool cutting into live teeth—and teeth, moreover, which are notoriously the most sensitive in the mouth—ends a shudder down the spine merely to write about it. For any reasonably humane-minded person it is intolerable to watch. What must it be to endure.

I did not see more than five minutes of the proceeding, but I knew what would happen. The operation would last about two hours, and every upper incisor from canines to annals would be cut down to the gum. When the chisel became ineffective the dentist would resort to that fiendish little saw of his, and after that to the file. The operation is quite openly performed, and anyone who doubts my authority can find out the details of it for himself if he knows enough Malay to do so. The dentist's fee is exactly a guilder and a half, and if his patient dies within four days the fee is not paid! That shows clearly enough the risky nature of the operation.

A Number Of Deaths.

Actually a number of Batak boys and girls die every year from it, and it does not require expert knowledge to appreciate the danger or ugly instruments and open root canals. Nor does it need a powerful imagination to realise what torture that unfortunate girl, and many thousand boys and girls of her generation have to suffer when they enter upon the age of adolescence.

The origin of this custom is a matter for the anthropologist, but the Bataks will not be due to help him very much in his research. They do not know why they cut their teeth themselves. Humorous, and with the obvious intention of staying off awkward questions, they tell the Orang Putih that they do it to prevent wives getting angry and biting their husbands and vice versa. Anyway, there is the situation. Out of a race of over a million people several hundred thousand still continue this cruel and futile practice. In the southern parts of Batak-land, around Lake Toba, the German Lutheran missionaries have succeeded in stamping it out to a considerable degree, and all honour to them for it. After seeing a set of perfect young teeth subjected to the attention of a tribal dentist one is inclined to champion any missionary who will fight against this custom, whether he be an Anglo-Catholic, a follower of Bishop Barnes, or a believer in the Second Coming!

Contacts With Civilization.

A hardy, simple, agricultural people, the Bataks are still only a generation removed from cannibalism, and the fact that sixty years ago they ate a couple of American missionaries is still remembered. The Dutch administrators have done a good deal for the inhabitants of Batak-land, but apparently they have, like their British neighbours, been chary of touching matters of native religion and custom.

There is not a shadow of doubt that half a dozen Singapore-trained Batak dentists, working among their own people in the market towns of Batak-land, would go very far indeed towards saving the next generation of Batak boys and girls

(Continued on next Column.)

EVOLUTION AT LONDON'S ZOO.

BIRDS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE STARLING MIMIC.

(By SIR WILLIAM BRUCE THOMAS.)

The latest change at the Zoo is almost a biological witticism, at any rate a biological symbol. Who would have thought that feather and wing would have followed scale and fin in the romance of evolution? And who would have thought that the old reptile-house, that cellar of crowded gloom, fit for the "slow bellies," could ever have emerged into a charming home for charming birds? The old "Small Birds" House was not much better, and now it is empty. It looks almost repulsive. But the birds by a sudden mutation have become birds indeed, not within a billion years, but within a week. They sing and fly and have their cheerful being, where just now the reptiles crawled and writhed in the dark. The conversion of the old house into a sunny, sweet-smelling bower will bear comparison with the making of the rather new reptile-house, on which those home-builders of genius, Miss Procter and Mr. Boulenger, have expended the best of their architectural skill.

The out-of-door cages—with apologies for so inadequate a word—are not yet ready. The harder birds, which are to fill them, must wait a fortnight or three weeks before the plumbers and decorators are out; but the spacious inner rooms, adapted for the tropical and semi-tropical birds, are fully populated. Who may tell by their demeanour how they enjoy the new architecture, the escape from the old slums. A long and wide-sloping skylight to the South lets in the sun. Every room and flat has an attractive equipment of electric light, which maintains gaiety and, what is more important, creates

(Continued on next Column.)

from this physical ordeal and disfigurement. Market-day is just as much a feature of rural life in Batak-land as it is of the English counties; the Batak peasant's existence centres around the weekly pasar. What could a keen, trained, sympathetic dentist not do at these gatherings! Local Rockefeller and Carnegies, here is your opportunity!

(Continued on next Column.)

There certainly was pleasure among the very few onlookers who had found out this latest addition. It is at the sunny southeast corner looking over the park. You can really see these rainbow birds, whose feathers are made for bright light, and watch the strange developments; the tails of the birds of paradise, the beaks of the horn-bill and toucans, the throat colours that hide the queer syrinx of the minahs, who can out-talk any parrot or cockatoo in the world. The place is roomy, bright with an upper light, and with golden and red reflecting water. There is no smell, no overcrowding. This can be said without exaggeration, and yet perhaps our pleasure in this new aviary is the measure rather of our dislike of the old than an abstract commendation. Much remains to be done. The birds are still far behind the fish and the reptiles. Most of them still need more room and more equipment in the way of shelter and perch. The pink ibises in their out-of-door pool—now most gay and playful—are not extravagantly housed, but how much better off they are than the storks in their old reserves or the hornbills and cuckoos in their new!

(Continued on next Column.)

hunger. How many birds in the past have died of hunger in Zoos, because they can only feed when the light is bright? Darkness starves them.

I have never heard imprisoned birds from the hot countries in better song. Bulbuls, tanagers, and long-tailed rollers; but the bird that beat them all, that won, was the gorgeous white-bellied amethyst starling, who was busy, in the manner of his tribe, imitating the call of most birds within range. It did not matter to this linguistic musician whether they came from Guiana or South America. He could catch the accent as accurately as if it was spoken at home.

The Ventiloquist.

In one corner is an excellent little effort at real scenery—like a rock-garden at the Chelsea Show—and in the clear water below the persuasive layers of strata, a hill in fine plumage, expressed its pleasure by standing indefinitely on one leg. That is its form, of pleasure. Many of the birds indulged in spring calls. One tanager gurgled like a nightingale. The toucans croaked serenely. The sugar-bird whistled like a black-bird. There was one clear liquid triumphant call, often repeated, but so ventriloquistal that I never located the author. Even Wordsworth, who hated importations, might have quoted himself—

I must believe, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

There certainly was pleasure among the very few onlookers who had found out this latest addition.

It is at the sunny southeast corner looking over the park. You can really see these rainbow birds, whose feathers are made for bright light, and watch the strange developments; the tails of the birds of paradise, the beaks of the horn-bill and toucans, the throat colours that hide the queer syrinx of the minahs, who can out-talk any parrot or cockatoo in the world. The place is roomy, bright with an upper light, and with golden and red reflecting water. There is no smell, no overcrowding. This can be said without exaggeration, and yet perhaps our pleasure in this new aviary is the measure rather of our dislike of the old than an abstract commendation. Much remains to be done. The birds are still far behind the fish and the reptiles. Most of them still need more room and more equipment in the way of shelter and perch. The pink ibises in their out-of-door pool—now most gay and playful—are not extravagantly housed, but how much better off they are than the storks in their old reserves or the hornbills and cuckoos in their new!

(Continued on next Column.)

WOMAN CAT BURGLAR.

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE ROBBED AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO.

Cat burglars, one of whom the police believe to be an athletic young woman, have carried out a daring series of thefts at leading Monte Carlo hotels at the expense of English visitors.

The victims at the Hotel Hermilage were Lord Oranmore and Brown, Sir Athur Bennett, Sir William Bennett, Mrs. Patricia Mitchell, and Miss Mary Robertson. The thieves entered their rooms at the dinner hour, taking jewels valued at £4,000. A few days ago Mr. Gerald Bennett was robbed at the same hotel of a wallet containing about £240, and jewels belonging to Mrs. Bennett and Miss Eileen Bennett were also taken. It is believed that a band of robbers is working all the big hotels, for several other losses have also been reported. Recently the room of Miss Eileen Kendall at the Hotel Metropole was entered, but a scream frightened the intruder away.

Nice, March 18th.

Another English visitor has been the victim of jewel thieves here. Mrs. Maud Altaras, who is staying in one of the leading hotels, has been robbed of a bracelet valued at £1,500.

The New Reptile-House.

The conversion of the old reptile-house is in its degree a triumph of adaptation, but it has not the flourish set on the new reptile house, at any rate from the observer's point of view. The toucans do not get such sunshine as delights the monitors and great iguanas at the southern end of the new reptile house, and the stills' pond is the only bit that can in any way compare with the wholly delightful scene models where terrapin paddle, where tortoises vanish in the self-coloured sand, where alligators and crocodiles display their lazy length. The green light at the frogs' end of the corridor is a triumphant imitation of an underwater atmosphere; and every pond is a pleasant picture to look upon. As in some rock-gardens the stones are so attractive you scarcely look at the living occupants. Certainly the new reptile-house is the greater triumph; but everyone will get pleasure from the old. That amethyst starling sang as naturally in his cage as the pigeons cooed their "fak fook coo" in the tower. In the flowery elms of the park outside, and in guise as in note he gave a taste of the tropics only less real than the pigeon of England.



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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 30th.		
Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer... 29.80	29.78	29.76
Temperature... 83	79	84
Humidity... 79	89	76
Wind... S	8	SSW
Force... 3	8	4
Weather... OQ	OQ	OD
Rain... 0.0	0.0	0.0

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 83
Lowest open-air Temperature, 30th: 76
B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;
M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing
showers; Q-Qualls; R-Rain; T-
Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 1st to 7th, 1928.		
High Water		
Day of Week	Date	Time
Tues.	1	8 18
Wed.	2	8 30
Thur.	3	8 44
Fri.	4	9 25
Sat.	5	10 3
Sun.	6	10 38
Mon.	7	11 0

CAN EUROPE SAVE AMERICA?

MR. STACY AUMONIER'S
OPINION.

"COUNTRY NO ONE VISITS
FOR PLEASURE."

[BY STACY AUMONIER.]

Mr. Stacy Aumonier is always amusing to read. He is not to be taken seriously, but there may be a spice of truth in his following remarks. Like most Englishmen, he is a bit of a snob. He is a bit of a snob. He is a bit of a snob.

The other day someone sent me a book from America. Amongst the paper in which it was wrapped I came across a portion of a fortnight old copy of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Now the Chicago Daily Tribune claims to be—and I believe justly—one of the greatest newspapers in the world. Being interested in such things I thought I would look to see whether there was anything of note in it. And there was.

There was the leading article, and it was headed: "In Prohibition the Law Against Murder is 'Repealed.'" This seemed promising, and so I began to read:—

"Three coast-guardmen accused of murder have been acquitted in a U.S. district court in Florida. They shot and killed a man in a boat they were chasing. After they had killed the man and taken the boat they did not find liquor or weapons on board."

"In the usual procedure of protecting prohibition enforcement agents, the United States gave the killers the protection of the Federal Court. An assistant attorney-general was sent from Washington to acquit the men. A special jury was picked from the back countries of the district, the coast-wise counties being excluded. That expedient was used to keep off the jury any citizens who might have a prejudice against murder in the name of enforcement."

"With the scene thus arranged the Government brought the agents off successfully."

Shot Without Challenge.
Please note that this is not some sensation-seeking little provincial rag speaking. It is the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The editorial goes on to demonstrate that the only surviving witness from the boat, affirmed that it was not challenged, and the first intimation they had of the chase was when Jones the victim, cried out that he was shot. The judge overrode this evidence and "the carefully-selected jury" held with the Government that the victim had forfeited his life when for whatever reason the boat was not stopped!

"The victim has as much right to his life as any person in the United States, who has not forfeited it by crime," continued the Chicago Tribune rather petulantly.

"He lost it because quick trigger prohibition enforcers did not care whether their shots killed an innocent person or not, because the Federal Government protects such killers and thus encourages them, because prohibition sentiment in the country justifies such killings and defends the acts."

It ends up by mildly commenting:—
"Murder and no punishment. An innocent man killed and the killers free with the approval of Government and morality. The conscience of the United States has been given something worse than intoxicating liquor."

Dear, dear! Isn't that too bad! What astounds me about all this is not the facts of the case, the like of which are becoming more and more familiar to Europeans, but the extraordinary mildness of this editorial protest. It is just as though the editor said: "Listen to this! Isn't it unfair? But still, bootleggers will be bootleggers."

There is no hint of righteous indignation, no passion, no suggestion of carrying the matter further or doing anything about it. It is presented at little more than an item of interesting but unpleasant news.

If such an appalling act of social injustice were to happen in this country, or any other civilized European country, can you imagine the howl of protest that would go up from the entire Press? Not only that, but the matter would not be allowed to end there. There would be public protestations, deputations, and inquiries. The officers responsible for the act would be hounded out of public life.

But it is as though—to quote the Chicago Tribune—"the conscience of the United States has been given something worse than intoxicating liquor." What is this extraordinary apathy that drugs a people into the belief that it is a greater crime to drink a glass of beer than to shoot an innocent man in cold blood? What does this callous indifference to murder imply? It is that a country like the United States, which started so well, has got all its moral and social values so mixed!

(Continued on next column.)

THE BIG DRY DRUM.

MR. BORAH'S NOTE OF
ALARM.

U.S. ELECTION ISSUES.

NEW YORK.

Indignation like a pent-up fire burst from Senator Borah when he spoke by means of wireless to thousands of his countrywomen. Scoring off Republican and Democratic leaders alike, he declared that the constitutional Government of the country was in peril, and called on American women to prevent these leaders from carrying out their intention to betray the United States at the forthcoming conventions.

"It looks," he said, "as if we are going to have a bitter campaign in which no man will be spared and no woman will be spared who comes within the firing line." He went on:—

It will not be proposed to trade oil for contributions, but it will be proposed that we trade principles for votes, which is infinitely worse. As Americans we are made the butt of ridicule and criticism in every country in the world. As citizens we entertain doubts as to our political outlook never entertained before. As party men and women we are chagrined and resentful.

Senator Borah added that it was planned to drop quietly prohibition enforcement from political discussion and to concentrate on the protection of home markets. This he criticised as an effort to persuade the voters that tariff schedules were more important than upholding the Constitution.

The fact of the matter is that from the beginning Europe has treated America very badly. Since the Plymouth Brethren no civilising influence has entered that country with the idea of stopping there and doing good. And that splendid old Puritan stock, mostly Anglo-Saxon and Dutch, has been swamped by the progeny of niggers, dagoes, and the sweepings of Eastern Europe.

Get On And Get Out!
The United States is now, I suppose, the only country in the world that no one visits for pleasure. After it had enjoyed a century or so of material prosperity, Europe recognised that here was the largest and most gullible public to be found anywhere. And Europe proceeded to exploit it, and has been exploiting it ever since.

Even the emigrants, who pour in by thousands, have no idea of settling there. Their idea is to make as much money as quickly as they can and go back home and retire. And that is the keynote of all the visitors to that country.

Effete aristocrats visit there in the hope of finding rich wives. English authors, Scandinavian explorers, German scientists, adventurers of all sorts go on long lecture tours. They embellish their lectures with all kinds of flattery for the land of their visit, and when it is over they pouch the cheque and write home to their wives: "God! what a country!"

Those Who Stay.
As for the musicians, the fat singers, and the scruffy instrumentalists, they are as a rule too ill-bred to conceal their contempt for the land which pays them so well.

Everyone wants to grab what they can get away. Nor can it be said that the cultivated Americans help matters much. Some there are business men, lawyers, politicians, etc.—who cannot get away, but those, with leisure, and particularly those with a bent towards the arts, gradually percolate to Europe.

They come at first on a visit, and then another visit, and then the visits get longer and longer, and at last they find themselves living over here, and they confess that they find the social life of the United States intolerable. And so poor dear America, hungry for culture, anxious for improvement, willing to put up patiently with all these foreign insults if the end be justified, finds itself alone fighting for its own soul, with only crude material at its disposal. Can you wonder that it breeds a type of morality that bewilders the older civilisations?

Is It Too Late?
And even now one wonders whether it still may not be too late. Can Europe do nothing to save America? Why should not the League of Nations appoint a small commission, with—let us say—representatives from Portugal, Albania, Lapland, and Turkey—to visit the United States and hold a conference with the two prospective candidates for the Presidency to discuss the possibility and advisability of introducing a measure of civilisation into the American continent?

One can almost see Sir Austen Chamberlain looking down his nose and whispering to M. Briand that he thinks such a conference should be conducted in camera. Naturally, one wouldn't like to think of so drastic a reformation being a subject of little-tattle all over the world. The sensibilities of the people of the United States must be considered.



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DIAMOND JOE'S ROSE PATH
TO GRAVE.

CROWDS SALUTE CHICAGO
GANGSTER.

NEW YORK.

A carpet of 10,000 roses lined the road from the Church of the Holy Family to Mount Carmel Cemetery as the body of "Diamond Joe" Esposito, Chicago's best-loved gangster and politician, was taken to its last resting-place.

Two aeroplanes piled with roses marked the route to the cemetery with falling blossoms as thousands lined the streets in the rain, weeping and praying for the lost leader. Not even the scathing remark of Capt. O'Grady, the chief of the detectives, that Esposito had "the filthy record" of any man he knew held back the crowds—who poured into the church.

The body lay in a gleaming silver casket, which cost £2,000, surrounded by soft satin.

Senators And Judges.

Two Senators and four judges were present as Father William Murphy preached a sermon extolling the great charity of the Italian immigrant. His only reference to the murder of Esposito was that 4,000,000 people of Chicago were shocked and horrified by the dastardly cruelty of that cowardly deed.

Mrs. Esposito was present with her little girl, but her boy was at home ill with scarlet fever. It was his child's illness that determined Esposito not to heed warnings that he should leave the city before the danger became acute.

Twenty-five motor-cars, full of flowers were part of the procession, which stretched for a mile along the road as the funeral cortege moved slowly from church to cemetery.

Thousands passed before the flowered bier as it rested in Esposito's home. Many wept and sank to their knees in prayer.

No arrests for the murder have yet been made and the police are still uncertain whether it was for his political faith or by reason of his strange life in Chicago's underworld that Esposito met his dreadful end.

Esposito—known as "Diamond Joe" from his love of jewellery, his belt being encrusted with 6,300 diamonds—was returning from a political meeting when 58 bullets were poured into his body from a motor-car. He was an agent of the Black Hand Society, a bootlegger, a gangster—and withal of great generosity to the poor.

"THE GHOST OF ERDBERG."

MODEST BURGLARS PUZZLE
VIENNA POLICE.

VIENNA, March 21st.
In broad daylight two burglars entered the office of a small bank here. Only one employee and a girl client were present. The burglars tore a handbag out of the girl's hands, but when she implored them to return the bag they did so. They then burgled the cashbox, but found nothing in it of much value to them. So far the police have found no clue except a button.

Ever since the riots in July the Social Democrats have been carrying on a vehement campaign against the police, and day after day they poke fun at the button, of which the police have published a full description in the press.

Another man the police have failed to get hold of has been popularly named "The Ghost of Erdberg." Night after night he climbs the roofs of certain houses in Erdberg, lets himself down into the courtyards by means of ropes, forces himself through narrow windows, but steals practically nothing. The strange visitor occasionally takes a few rolls when he is hungry, a newly-washed shirt or some other underwear, or a coat. Once he took a fur coat, but left it on the stairs.

He once entered the room of a policeman and took his revolver. Another day he turned the light of his pocket lantern into the face of a woman who lay in bed, dumb with fear, and disappeared. The police have several times followed him over the rooftops, but he always escapes. A strong force, including detectives, is watching the district, and the population is in a state of great excitement.

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AMOT, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 20th May	9 a.m.
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STEAMERS	Days Home Kings on or about	SAILING KINGS on or about
TAPING	11th May	15th May
CHANGTIE	15th June	19th June
TAPING	17th July	21st July
CHANGTIE	17th August	21st August

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S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June
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From Marseilles	For Shanghai and Japan
D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th May	D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th May
G. METZINGER ... 23rd May	G. METZINGER ... 23rd May
SPHINX ... 5th June	SPHINX ... 5th June
ANGERS ... 19th June	ANGERS ... 19th June

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	For Marseilles
SI-KIANG (Cargo) 22nd May	CHENONOUAUX ... 8th May
	ATEOS II ... 22nd May
	D'ARTAGNAN ... 5th June
	G. METZINGER ... 19th June
	SPHINX ... 3rd July

For Shanghai, Japan and North China	For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
SI-KIANG (Cargo) 22nd May	D. P. BENOT (Cargo) 7th May

For full Particulars, apply to—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone: 0. 651 and 740. 3, Queen's Building.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.

Carnarvonshire, British str., 5,355 tons, Capt. H. G. Gullett, from Hamburg and Singapore. The latter port she left on April 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haidia, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. S. J. Lynch, from Saigon, which port she left on April 25th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C17.—W. Fat Shing.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—N.Y.K.

Talima, British schooner, 6,154 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, from Calcutta, which port she left on April 12th, with 895 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. N. Harbison, from Saigon, which port she left on April 25th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C37.—Kwang Hang Hing.

Yunfeng, Chinese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. J. Freymann, from Saigon and Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B47.—Yuen Shing Fat.

April 30th.

Dingo Maru, Japanese str., 3,730 tons, Capt. J. Yamada, from Moji, which port she left on April 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Campagna, French str., 1,073 tons, Capt. Jerague, from Saigon, which port she left on April 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B20.

Formosa, Swedish motor ship, 7,529 tons, Capt. H. W. Borin, from Singapore, which port she left on April 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gillman & Co.

Hiro, Norwegian str., 823 tons, Capt. A. Nielsen, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—Lee Bing Kee.

Himada, Norwegian str., 1,125 tons, Capt. J. A. Pedersen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44.—Thoresen & Co.

Kendal Castle, British str., 3,730 tons, Capt. L. Pekui, from Cebu, which port she left on April 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok.—Doddwell & Co.

Kitama Maru, Japanese str., 7,951 tons, Capt. S. Shibutani, from London via Singapore. The former port she left on March 19th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Michael Jensen, Danish str., 1,342 tons, Capt. P. E. Christiansen, from Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Chin Seng Hong.

Mau Sang, British str., 2,062 tons, Capt. G. P. Matthews, from Sandakan, which port she left on April 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mat.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

President Taft, American str., 8,415 tons, Capt. K. H. Ahlis, from Manila, which port she left on April 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B38.—M.M.

(Continued on next Column).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. President McKinley, on April 29th:—For Hong Kong: Mr. P. B. Bhatnagar, Mr. C. De Bruyn, Mr. C. Chai, Mr. H. H. Chau, Master Chan, Mr. K. C. Chaung, Mr. Carl Elkus, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fox, Dr. J. B. Grant, Mr. G. L. Gray, Mr. J. H. Jacobsen, Mr. Wong Sing Kwan, Mr. H. D. Law, Mr. P. D. MacFay, Mr. C. Pau, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Remedios and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dos Remedios, Mr. Will Richards, Mr. L. B. Sai, Mr. M. S. Shak, Mr. L. P. Shen, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mr. Paul Stock, Mr. E. C. Thompson, G. L. Watmull, Mr. T. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bognot, Mr. Benjamin V. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Frieder, Miss A. B. Graves, Dr. V. G. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. R. E. Ham, Miss C. MacLachlan, Mr. H. D. Mahitani, Mr. Antonio Machuca, Mr. F. J. Soule, Mr. S. T. Tseng, Mrs. Harry Wahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wertheim.

Per s.s. President Taft, for Manila, on April 30th:—Mr. Carl Eilers, Mr. H. C. Lamond, Mr. C. Pasang, Mr. and Mrs. F. Scheer, Mr. Alex. Freider, Miss Edna Freider, Mr. J. D. Damiani, Mr. J. D. Mancari, Miss N. H. Knapp, Miss Helen Bailey, Mr. F. del Rosario, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Mrs. E. B. Edmondson, Mr. C. Bognot, Mr. Benjamin V. Bush, Mrs. Philip Frieder, Mr. Philip Frieder, Miss A. B. Graves, Dr. V. G. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. R. E. Ham, Miss C. MacLachlan, Mr. H. D. Mahitani, Mr. Antonio Machuca, Mr. E. J. Soule, Mr. S. T. Tseng, Mrs. Harry Wahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wertheim.

Departures.

Per s.s. President Taft, for Manila, on April 30th:—Mr. Carl Eilers, Mr. H. C. Lamond, Mr. C. Pasang, Mr. and Mrs. F. Scheer, Mr. Alex. Freider, Miss Edna Freider, Mr. J. D. Damiani, Mr. J. D. Mancari, Miss N. H. Knapp, Miss Helen Bailey, Mr. F. del Rosario, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Mrs. E. B. Edmondson, Mr. C. Bognot, Mr. Benjamin V. Bush, Mrs. Philip Frieder, Mr. Philip Frieder, Miss A. B. Graves, Dr. V. G. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. R. E. Ham, Miss C. MacLachlan, Mr. H. D. Mahitani, Mr. Antonio Machuca, Mr. E. J. Soule, Mr. S. T. Tseng, Mrs. Harry Wahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wertheim.

Clearances.

April 30th.

Batavia Maru, for Takao.

Carl Legier, for Manila.

Carnarvonshire, for Shanghai.

Cheung On, for Shanni.

Dorry, for Hoibow.

Formosa, for Shanghai.

Haidia, for Saigon.

Haidia, for Swatow.

Lushan Maru, for Shanghai.

Shing Hing, for Macao.

Song Bo, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Szechuen, for Amoy.

Togo Maru No. 1, for Weihaiwei.

Uchi, for Canton.

Vulcanus, for Amoy.

Wing Wo, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Shun Chih, Chinese str., 1,183 tons, Capt. H. A. Johnson, from Saigon, which port she left on April 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—Ching Seng Hong.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. Shearer, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B5.—B. & S.

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927.

Revised by Members.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"CLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

"THE S.S."

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th May, 1928, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 5th May, 1928, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 29th Apr., 1928. [6193]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENROCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd May, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th May, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st May, 1928, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 25th Apr., 1928. [6173]

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office at 21, BRISTOL LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU, via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HOPSANG"	Wed., 2nd May, at Noon Sun., 6th May, at Noon Wed., 9th May, at Noon Sun., 13th May, at Noon
OSAKA, via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Sun., 6th May, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Wed., 2nd May, at 6 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "YUENSANG"	Satur., 5th May, at 3 p.m. Tues., 15th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tues., 8th May, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Thurs., 3rd May, at 5 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY"	(via Oran)	4th May
Motor Vessel "GLENARA"	(via Oran)	18th May
Steamship "GARNARVONSHIRE"	(via Oran)	13th June
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	(via Oran)	11th July

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	18th May
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	28th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	8th June
Steamship "GLENSHANS"	23rd June

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



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Cabin class	£73.
Intermediate class	£48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:	
Cabin class	£80.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILINGS:

Pass. S.S. "TRIUMPH"	departures	4th May
Freight S.S. "Neckar"	departures	12th May
Freight S.S. "Alster"	departures	10th June
Freight S.S. "Donau"	departures	20th June
Pass. S.S. "SAARBUECKEN"	departures	26th June
Freight S.S. "Elmar"	departures	11th July
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	departures	22nd July

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT OUTWARD SAILINGS:

Freight M.S. "Trave"	due here	12th May
Freight S.S. "Pfalz"	due here	20th May
Pass. S.S. "SAARBUECKEN"	due here	4th June
Freight S.S. "Renscheid"	due here	26th June
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	due here	2nd July

Passenger steamers sailing via Shanghai to North China Ports.

Freight steamers sailing via Shanghai to Japan and North China Ports.

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HAICHING	Tuesday, the 1st May, at 3 p.m.
HAINING	Friday, the 4th May, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1928.						
STRAIGHTS.	H. Kong, Leave	Shal, Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama, Leave	V'ancouver Arrive.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 27	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 7	June 16	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 30	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 13	July 21	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 30	

(E/Asia)and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

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Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
May 15	May 17	EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 26
June 5	June 7	EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 8

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SEIBO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May

SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th May

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 5th May

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

BINGO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 10th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

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RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 31st May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Thursday, 10th May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Monday, 14th May

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Monday, 15th May

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd May

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIYONO MARU ... 1st May

HAKOZAKI MARU (Moji direct) ... 7th May

HABUO MARU ... Monday, 14th May

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A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

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s.s. "HALVARD"	... sailing	4th May
s.s. "LYEEMOON"	... sailing	8th May

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RETURN TRIP - 17 DAYS

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WO FAT SING.

Telephone: C. 5. 81, Wing Lok Street.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS MODERATE.

THROUGH CARGO GOOD.

The general cargo discharged at this port from ten vessels was moderate for the period ending at yesterday 6 a.m. Through freights carried by seven steamers were very good. The arrivals and departures were thirteen and fifteen respectively.

Local imports totalled 11,813 tons and three British ships discharged 2,045 tons.

The best cargo return was from the s.s. *President McKinley* with 2,302 tons from Seattle and Shanghai. A British vessel was second best carrier with 2,300 tons.

Through freights amounted to 28,753 tons, and three British vessels carried 10,318 tons. A French vessel was best carrier with 9,063 tons, while a British vessel was second best with 6,958 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	7
American	1	1
French	1	0
Swedish	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	3	3
Total	13	15

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Taiping, May 11th.
Changie, June 5th.

Bank Line.

City of Birmingham, May 4th.

City of Eastbourne, May 11th.

City of New Castle, May 11th.

City of Chester, May 27th.

City of Tokyo, June 9th.

City of Cardiff, June 22nd.

City of Peking, July 7th.

City of Bedford, June 22nd.

City of Osaka, July 13th.

City of Newcastle, July 20th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Calchas, to-day.

Dionaea, to-day.

Tulthymus, to-morrow.

Macanah, to-morrow.

Antenor, May 3rd.

Meriones, May 6th.

Helenus, May 16th.

Patroclus, May 16th.

Adriatic, May 17th.

Grecus, May 20th.

Taurus, May 22nd.

Menelaus, May 23rd.

Purphus, May 30th.

Hector, May 31st.

Rhezenor, June 8th.

Mentor, June 10th.

Tyndarus, June 10th.

Dardanus, June 12th.

Oanfa, June 20th.

Antiochus, June 25th.

Atricus, June 27th.

Glaucus, June 28th.

Proteus, July 3rd.

Lycanor, July 8th.

Philotes, July 8th.

Theraps, July 25th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Rhezenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Talamba, to-day.

Takliwa, May 7th.

Hatipara, May 15th.

Nanthia, May 20th.

Talawa, May 24th.

Takada, June 5th.

Talamba, June 15th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, May 7th.

Empress of Asia, May 14th.

Dodwell & Co.

Kendall Castle, May 7th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Monroe, May 6th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Siam, June 13th.

Danmark, July 16th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, to-morrow.

Tanda, May 7th.

St. Albani, June 4th.

Glen Line.

Glenbeg, May 13th.

Pembroke, May 28th.

Gleniffer, June 8th.

Glenhane, June 23th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Lines.

Ermland, May 3rd.

Vogland, May 10th.

Ludendorff, May 24th.

Hindenburg, June 6th.

Albert Voelger, June 9th.

Rhein, June 30th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tibetana, May 7th.

Tibetana, May 7th.

Tibetana, May 10th.

Tibetana, May 14th.

Tibetana, May 21st.

Tibetana, May 21st.

Tibetana, May 24th.

Tibetana, May 28th.

Massageries Maritimes.

D'Arlagnan, May 9th.

St. Kitts, May 22nd.

General Weisinger, May 23rd.

Sphinx, June 5th.

Angers, June 19th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushimi Maru, May 4th.

Siberia Maru, May 8th.

Hakata Maru, May 9th.

Tokyo Maru, May 10th.

Tokyo Maru, May 13th.

Tokyo Maru, May 13th.

Tokyo Maru, May 18th.

Tokyo Maru, May 22nd.

Tokyo Maru, May 22nd.

Tokyo Maru, May 22nd.

Tokyo Maru, June 1st.

Tokyo Maru, June 8th.

Tokyo Maru, June 10th.

Tokyo Maru, June 13th.

Tokyo Maru, June 15th.

Tokyo Maru, July 25th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Trave, May 12th.

Pfalz, May 20th.

Sandbruecken, June 4th.

Ramscheid, June 20th.

Coblenz, July 2nd.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Alipore, to-day.

Nopara, May 8th.

Delta, May 10th.

Kashgar, May 17th.

Devana, May 17th.

Lahore, May 19th.

Kidderpore, May 22nd.

Alipore, May 23rd.

Ranpura, May 24th.

Malwa, May 26th.

Sydney, June 2nd.

Nankin, June 5th.

Khyber, June 7th.

Rawalpindi, June 21st.

Yellora, July 3rd.

Kashmir, July 5th.

Rajputana, July 15th.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

Maldera, August 16th.

Morea, September 13th.

Armadia, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, May 8th.

Japanese Prince, June 5th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Nanking, May 25th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT.

DREDGING THE HARBOUR.

FISHERWOMEN FINED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Four Chinese mistresses of fishing sampans appeared before Comdr. J. B. Newell at the Marine Court yesterday morning for unlawfully using drugs and grapples and other means for the purpose of lifting articles from the sea-bed off Holsa Wharf on the 29th instant.

Sergt. Oliver prosecuted and two of the defendants pleaded guilty, but the other two pleaded "not guilty."

Sergt. Oliver said that he was passing Holsa Wharf and noticed four fishing sampans dredging the sea-bed for the coal from a Japanese collier which was anchored just off Holsa Wharf.

When they saw him approaching they immediately made for Hung Hom Bay, and the Sergeant took no notice of them. He went on to the Kowloon Docks and noticed the sampans return and continue their dredging. He turned around and chased them. When he called them to stop they took no notice and he saw them dumping the coal overboard from their sampans.

The police then drew alongside and arrested them. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 on each with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

River Boat Appointments.

The following changes in river boat officers have been announced:—Mr. Colman, from Chief Officer of s.s. *Charles Hardoun*, goes master of s.s. *On Lee*, vice Mr. Fernandez; Mr. J. Somerville is appointed Chief Officer of s.s. *Charles Hardoun*, vice Mr. Colman; Mr. Pittie is appointed Chief Officer of s.s. *Tai Lee*, vice Mr. Somerville.

